FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 207 *25 October 1978*

ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Notes Election of New Pope; Scores Vatican's Wealth B 1
Teng Hsiao-ping's Visit to Japan, Friendship Treaty Scored B 1
Leaders Attend Award Ceremony for Radovicka B 2
Briefs: Trade Unionists Visit Peru B 2

BULGARIA

Defense Military Agreements Signed With Mozambique [cross-reference] C 1
BTA Reviews Press Comment on Zhivkov's African Tour C 1
Press Condemns Carter's Neutron Bomb Decision C 1
BCP CC Conveys Greetings to DKP Congress in Mannheim C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Oct]
Soviet Culture Minister Demichev Arrives 24 October C 2
GDR Foreign Trade Minister Begins Talks With Khristov C 3
Trade Talks With Senegal Begin in Sofia C 3
Sports Cooperation Talks With USSR Held in Sofia C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Camp David Provides No Solution to Mideast Conflict D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Oct]
Comment on Vance-Gromyko Talks, Neutron Bomb Decision D 2
WFTU Demands Ban on Neutron Bomb Production D 3
Klusak Addresses Prague UN Day Rally D 3
Peace Committee Statement Marks 'Disarmament Week' D 4
Comment on Schlesinger's Visit to Peking D 4
Pelshe-Led Delegation Returns to the USSR D 5
Deputy Prime Minister Lucan Visits USSR D 5
More on Greek Communist Party Delegation's Visit D 5
Received by Husak, Bilak D 5
Visits Ostrava D 6
Communique on TU Council Delegation's Visit to Cyprus D 6
Beno Departs for Budapest Conference D 7
Joint Hungarian Economic Committee Session Reported D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Oct]
Strougal To Visit GDR 'In Next Few Days' D 7
Bilateral GDR Economic Relations Assessed D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Oct]
Trade Cooperation Protocol Signed With Costa Rica D 8
Women's Union Delegation Arrives in Hanoi D 8
Korcak Lauds Social Development on 60th Anniversary D 9
Colotka Address Celebrates 60th Anniversary D 11
Supka Addresses Federal Assembly House on Energy D 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Oskar Fischer Stresses Disarmament, Opposes Neutron Bomb E 1
Dollar Decline Aggravates Economic Difficulties E 2
Honecker Sends Condolences on Mikoyan's Death E 3
Axen-Led Delegation Returns From DKP Congress E 3
Somali Ambassador Hosts Reception on National Day E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Oct]
Carelessness, Irresponsibility Cause Fires E 4

HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments on Vance's Visit to Moscow F 1
Rhodesia's Joshua Nkomo Arrives in Budapest 24 October F 1
Matyas Domokos Addresses UN Session About Disarmament F 2
More on Official Visit of Denmark's Jorgensen F 2
Lazar Hosts Dinner F 2
Talks Begin F 2
Aczel, Sarlos Visit Somogy, Veszprem Counties F 3
Parliament's Fall Session To Discuss Education, Transport F 3
Pace of Fall Field Work Accelerates F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Oct]

POLAND

Jablonski Meets With Italian Officials in Rome G 1
Meeting With Italian President G 1
Meeting With Italian Prime Minister G 1
Meeting With Cardinal Wyszynski G 1
Jablonski Returns G 1
Joint Communique Published on Papaioannou Visit G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Oct]
Gierek Receives Editor of PROBLEMS OF PEACE, SOCIALISM G 3
Babiuch Meets FRG's Bruno Friedrich 19 Oct G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Oct]
Babiuch, Zandarowski in Delegation to Budapest Conference G 4
Polish Author Examines Meat Supplies, Warns of Shortages G 4
[Holdakowski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 16 Oct]
PZPR Politburo Examines Report on Social, Working Conditions G 8
Polish Farmers Catch Up on Autumn Field Work G 9
Success of Pension Plan for Farmers Reported G 9
Briefs: New Iranian Ambassador G 9

ROMANIA

Communique on Foreign Minister Andrei's Visit to Rome Issued H 1
LUMEA Discusses Inter-Balkan Cooperation [Madosa, No 43/19 Oct] H 2
Burmese Foreign Minister Meets With Andrei H 3
RCP Delegation Attends Budapest Political Meeting H 3
Rectors of Communist Countries' Party Academies Meet H 4
Army Day Marked by Festive Meetings H 4
Chinese Defense Ministry Meeting H 4
Bucharest Meeting H 4
Briefs: Romanian-Yugoslav Education Convention H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Meets With UK's Prince Charles in Igalo I 1
USSR Commerce Delegation Holds Talks, Signs Agreement I 1
Macedonian-Soviet Trade Increasing I 1
SFRY-USSR Trade Agreement Signed I 2
LCY Historical Commission Delegation Returns From Moscow I 2
[BORBA 22 Oct]
TANJUG Notes 'Failure' of Gromyko-Vance Talks I 3
Sundic Views Vance Talks With Brezhnev, Gromyko I 3
PRC Agro-industrial Combines To Be Based on Yugoslav Model [POLITIKA 20 Oct] I 5
SFRY-CSSR Cooperation in Engineering Discussed in Belgrade I 5
Dolanc Receives PCF Politburo Member Maxime Gremetz I 6
SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium Discusses Economy I 6
LC Basic Organization in Projektinvest Dissolved I 7
Report on Meeting of Serbian LC Central Committee I 8
Congress of Montenegro TU Federation Opens in Titograd I 9
Shortcomings in Economy Criticized I 9
SUBNOR Congress Concludes in Budva; Officials Elected I 10
[BORBA 20 Oct]
TANJUG Reports Visit of Minorities Delegation to Austria I 10
Briefs: General Returns From Sudan; CEMA Council for Machine-Building; Economic Cooperation With Philippines; Ambassador to Brazil I 11

TIRANA RADIO NOTES ELECTION OF NEW POPE; SCORES VATICAN'S WEALTH

AU2417307Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A new pope, Pope John Paul II, was recently elected in the Vatican. His election was welcomed and greeted by the leaders of both Western and revisionist countries, even including the leader of Soviet revisionism, Brezhnev, himself. The legitimate question arises: What does the Vatican itself represent? It is known that, ever since its creation, the Vatican has been the center of obscurantism and the dissemination of the religious opium seeking to strangle any progressive thing in the cradle on behalf of the Holy Spirit, and to sow ignorance among the broad popular masses in order to easily subdue and exploit them. The Vatican is the center of conspiracies, intrigues and traps against the progressive people.

It was with the Vatican's blessing that fascist Germany unleashed the war designed to occupy the world. It was with its blessing that American war planes sowed death in Korea, Vietnam and Laos. With its blessing, that Soviet revisionists occupied Czechoslovakia. Wherever the people have risen for their freedom and independence, the Vatican calls on them to coexist with the oppressors for the sake of peace. Through its propaganda the Vatican spares no effort to deflect the peoples from the road of struggle and (?protest) in order to extinguish the flames of the revolution.

The Vatican is also a large international exploiter. From time to time various press organs report about the Vatican's fabulous wealth. The French newspaper LE MONDE recently wrote that the Vatican's (?nonproductive) capital amounts to 50-65 billion Swiss francs. The Vatican makes this large sum of money by exploiting the sweat and toil of common workers who are intoxicated by the religious opium.

To mislead the believers, the Holy See uses all sorts of [words indistinct]. Through its missionaries throughout the world the Vatican collects large funds by deceiving the believers. According to available data, in one single day, that is, on 23 October 1977, the Vatican netted $250 million from the (?15,000) churches in Europe, United States and Canada. This was a record sum in the last 20 years.

The Vatican is a multinational capitalist association and has also made large investments in the monopolistic firms of Italy, the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Spain, and so forth. The Vatican is a large owner of apartments, hotels and land. It owns one-fourth of the city of Rome, where it has rented over 5,000 apartments, with an annual income of $4 million. It owns large areas of land throughout the world. It has its own bank, (?the Holy Spirit) Bank, whose capital is estimated at over $36 billion and who grants credits at high interest. In addition to all this, the Vatican also publishes a large number of newspapers, periodicals and bulletins with subscriptions throughout the world.

As a result of the many-sided degeneration of life in the revisionist countries and the (?restoration) of capitalism in these countries, the Vatican has intensified its obscurant activity in those countries. All this shows the insatiability of the Holy See, the instrument of imperialism and international reaction.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT TO JAPAN, FRIENDSHIP TREATY SCORED

AU2421555Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] As reported by the news agencies, Teng Hsiao-ping, party vice chairman and vice premier of the Chinese State Council, is on an official visit to Japan at the head of a 40-member delegation.

The representatives of the monopolistic Japanese capital accorded a pompous reception to the envoys of the Chinese revisionists. We have been impatiently expecting your visit, the Japanese foreign minister said to Teng Hsiao-ping on the occasion. Teng Hsiao-ping replied: My hope of several years has now been realized.

Teng Hsiao-ping attended the ratification of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of friendship; the treaty behind which American imperialism stands and which incites world war. Teng Hsiao-ping was received by the head of the Japanese militarists, Hirohito. He told him that China has forgotten the past and that the treaty of friendship has opened wider possibilities to increase our exchanges in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields. Thus Teng Hsiao-ping gave the guarantee of friendship to the murderers of the Chinese people.

Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan, which the Japanese press termed an historic event, further deepens the relations between the Japanese militarists and the Chinese social imperialists in the political, economic and military fields. It further opens the way to the penetration of Japanese capital in China and to the comings and goings of Japanese emperors and samurais to China.

LEADERS ATTEND AWARD CEREMONY FOR RADOVICKA

AU232140Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A ceremony was held today at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium to present the high title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" to Prof Petrit Radovicka, vice chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and rector of the Tirana University; an award which was recently bestowed on him by the People's Assembly Presidium. Attending the ceremony were Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; Pali Miska, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pilo Peristeri, Politburo candidate member; ministers Xhafer Spahiu, Tefta Cami and Rahman Hanku; Prof Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; leaders of scientific institutions; specialists of the Fierze Party Light power plant; and other guests.

In his speech Comrade Haxhi Lleshi stressed the significant contribution which Prof Petrit Radovicka has made to the study of the hydroelectric power system in our country and to the direction of the study and design group for the Vau I Dejes and Fierze hydroelectric power plants, and lately for the Koman hydroelectric power plant, by accurately implementing the party's Marxist-Leninist line and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Presenting the high award, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi wished Prof Petrit Radovcka other and greater successes in his useful scientific work.

Prof Petrit Radovicka then accepted the high title "Hero of Socialist Labor", expressed cordial thanks to the party for this great honor and promised to exert, together with the other comrades, all the mental and physical ability to study, design and carry out the construction of other hydroelectric power plants in a high scientific standard in the service of the party, the people and the socialist fatherland.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT PERU--Tirana, 21 Oct, ATA--The delegation of the Albanian Trade Unions, headed by the secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Idriz Dhrami, which upon the invitation of the peasant confederation of Peru, attended the 5th congress of this organisation, returned home yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, Farije Salicaj. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0911 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD]

DEFENSE, MILITARY AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

For Sofia radio reportage on an agreement signed by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Mozambique President Samora Machael with the interest of intensifying the defensive capability of the two countries and of expanding their cooperation in the military sphere through bilateral agreements, see the Southern Africa section of the 25 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

BTA REVIEWS PRESS COMMENT ON ZHIVKOV'S AFRICAN TOUR

LD250926Y Sofia BTA in English 0829 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Press review on Zhivkov's visit to Africa]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Oct, BTA--The African tour of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, makes most of the headlines today. All the dailies carry extensive reports on the fruitful results of the visit of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state to Mozambique, assessing the Bulgaro-Mozambique friendship and cooperation documents signed in Maputo as a new stage in the relations between the two countries. The press expresses the Bulgarian public's satisfaction with the understanding and full unanimity that marked the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Samora Machel. Dispatches from Moscow, Prague, Warsaw, Algiers and Ankara report on the press and the public's appreciation there for the Bulgarian policy in support and solidarity with the African peoples' struggle for independence and social progress. ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME expresses conviction that Mr Todor Zhivkov's forthcoming visit to Ethiopia will give a further push-ahead to Bulgaro-Ethiopian relations of cooperation.

PRESS CONDEMNS CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

LD250928Y Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 25 Oct, BTA--In connection with the action week for disarmament, RABOTNICHESKO DELO and OTECHESTVEN FRONT in commentaries emphasize the contribution of Bulgaria to the struggle for disarmament and the exclusive role of the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in favour of peace and security.

As OTECHESTVEN FRONT points out, the initiative of the World Peace Council is particularly topical, taking into consideration that the reactionary forces in the West openly declare themselves against the decisions of the UN special session trying to hold the world back to the cold war time.

In ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Mr. Peter Kalchev considers these attempts which constitute a serious threat to world peace. Commenting on President Carter's instructions for starting the manufacture of the basic components of the neutron bomb, he writes: "The dangerous step taken by Washington is an open challenge to the positive results attained by the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, to the efforts of the nations in the struggle for disarmament and for the prohibition of all types of mass destruction weapons, including the neutron one."

In the news analyst's opinion, it is not accidental that this step is being taken precisely now when there exists the hope of a favourable outcome in the negotiations for the limitation of strategic weapons. As he notes, the United States is again trying to exploit the issue of the neutron weapon as a trump-card in the negotiations with the USSR, trying to tie it up with other problems which have no bearing on it [words indistinct].

BCP CC CONVEYS GREETINGS TO DKP CONGRESS IN MANNHEIM

AU2412547Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Report on greeting message of the BCP Central Committee to the congress of the German Communist Party, DKP, in Mannheim]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee greetings message conveys most sincere, fraternal greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its first secretary, from communists and all working people in Bulgaria to the communists in the FRG.

The greetings message reads as follows: We are linked together by friendly relations which have a long and significant history. The unforgettable sons of our two peoples; the consistent Marxist-Leninists--Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann--bequeathed to us the legacy to develop and intensify the militant fraternity and cooperation among communists from both countries. We are deeply convinced that the present generation of communists is worthily continuing to implement this task. This year's congress held in Mannheim is of great importance for the development and consolidation of the DKP, since it is discussing and adopting the DKP party program, the greetings message further reads. Bulgarian communists highly value the activities of the DKP, which in the 10 years since its creation has asserted itself as a worthy successor of the progressive traditions of the union of communists created by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, of the revolutionary democracy, and of the "Spartakus" union, as well as of the German Communist Party under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and Ernst Thaelmann.

We, the Bulgarian communists, sincerely rejoice in the successes achieved by the DKP in its organizational and ideological consolidation, in its struggle for the defense of the working people's interests in the FRG. The prestige of the DKP is due to its clear class-minded, Marxist-Leninist and internationalist positions, and to its unflinching loyalty to the great theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message points out the tasks which the BCP is now accomplishing, at the present stage of development and in implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference.

Setting forth the guiding principles of the BCP foreign policy activities and the foreign policy activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the greetings message points out that this policy is aimed at preserving peace and expanding international cooperation. Bulgaria is devoting systematic and consistent efforts to the further improvement of the political atmosphere in the Balkans, for the expansion of neighborly relations with the Balkan states. The Bulgarian communists and the people of Bulgaria are deeply convinced that international problems can and must be settled only along the path of detente and consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples. Loyal to the Blagoev and Dimitrov behests, the BCP is struggling and will continue in the future to firmly and consistently struggle for the unity of the international communist and workers movement, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the implementation of the recommendations and ideas laid down in the final document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, the greetings message states in conclusion.

SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV ARRIVES 24 OCTOBER

AU2420099Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Soviet minister of culture, arrived in Sofia tonight.

He is the leader of the Soviet delegation which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the days devoted to Soviet culture.

At the Sofia railway station, Petr Demichev and those accompanying him were welcomed by Aleksandur Lilov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Nacho Papazov, Lyudmila Zhivkova and Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee. Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH KHRISTOV

AU241917Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 24 Oct, BTA--The minister of foreign trade of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Horst Soelle, arrived here today for talks on some current questions with his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Khristo Khristov.

The two ministers will look into the tasks, laid down recently by the prime ministers of the two countries, for increasing trade between the two countries next year. The targets of economic cooperation and joint ventures over a longer period of time will be specified during the talks.

The Bulgarian side considers particularly important the talks on the complete plant for the metallurgical and cement industry and for mining, built in Bulgaria with GDR technical assistance. Trade between the two countries this year is expected to reach 780 million roubles. The German Democratic Republic is Bulgaria's second most important trading partner next to the Soviet Union.

TRADE TALKS WITH SENEGAL BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU241530Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] In the past our economic relations with the Republic of Senegal consisted of the export of Bulgarian medicines to that country, as well as the repairing and servicing of Bulgarian ships at Senegalese ports. During the talks which Louis Alexandrenne, Senegalese minister of plans and cooperation, will have with the representatives of our business circles, new forms and spheres of cooperation are expected to be (?introduced). His first talks with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, were held in Sofia today.

SPORTS COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR HELD IN SOFIA

AU221640Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] "At the invitation of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports, a delegation of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports at the USSR Council of Ministers, led by committee chairman Sergey Pavlov, visited Bulgaria from 14-17 October 1978."

The two delegations discussed problems connected with the comprehensive sports ties existing between the two countries, and also touched on the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow in 1980. The Bulgarian side expressed gratitude for the comprehensive assistance the Soviet sports organizations and specialists render to the development of Bulgaria's physical culture and sports.

"The delegation of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports at the USSR Council of Ministers left Bulgaria on 17 October."

CAMP DAVID PROVIDES NO SOLUTION TO MIDEAST CONFLICT

AU231450Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Only Way Out"]

[Summary] "In the last few weeks the Middle East again has become the stage for an extremely sharp and grave political struggle of great impact. It is directly connected with the fact that American imperialism is trying to foist on this entire area, and particularly on Israel's neighbors, a settlement basis that is advantageous for both the aggressor and imperialist interests in this area, but which sharply goes against basic Arab interests; this basis, foisted on the Arab world through pressure, is bringing no solution--on the contrary, it is making the solution more difficult and is gravely complicating the situation in the Middle East."

The reaction to the Camp David agreements in the capitalist world was far more realistic than it was after As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem last year. The confrontation with the harsh reality has showed that "the separate Camp David agreements actually do not eliminate on any account the roots of the ancient conflict in this area; they do not offer a firm peace, but merely a Fata Morgana, and they do not bring justice and security to the Middle East, but want to legalize injustice. Thus basically they make it impossible to create a new peace situation in this important and exposed area of the world."

Why is this so? Because the Camp David documents do not recognize the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, ignore the key question of the Middle East--the creation of the Palestinians' own state--and exclude the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, from the solution. "The claim that the Palestinians on West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip would be allowed to participate in shaping their future fate is absolutely insisignificant, since such 'participation' is mere political cheating and in reality means nothing but a complete denial of the right to self-determination and of the creation on one's own national independent state." Moreover, no PLO representative had attended the Camp David talks, "so that the results of the diplomacy carried out behind closed doors bear emphatic traces of a ruthless diktat," reminding one of the Munich events in 1938.

The Camp David plot also means that Israel will not revert to the borders existing prior to 5 June 1967; moreover, Israeli territory near the Egyptian borders will not be subjected to any measures like those that are to restrict Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula, if it should be returned to its legitimate owner. Quite obviously these facts contradict many basic principles of international law and the UN charter on the impermissibility of acquiring territory by war, the right to self-determination and the elementary demands of justice; they boldly ridicule the UN resolutions.

Although the United States continues to regard Israel as its main ally, Camp David was the starting point for expanding U.S. imperialist positions in the Middle East. Together with the Camp David arrangements, the real and dangerous possibility also being activated is that the imperialist NETO [Near East Treaty Organization] pact--Pentagon's ancient dream--will come into being. The question seems justified as to whether the secret Camp David arrangements about the joint U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian battle against the Arab national liberation movement and against progressive trends in the Arab world do not signify the beginning of the practical implementation of this plan.

"The escalated imperialist interference recently became particularly obvious in Lebanon, the tragic fate of which is in essence a direct consequence of Israeli aggression and expansionism, as well as of the fact that the essence of the Middle East conflict remains unsolved." [paragraph continues]

The provocative actions of the Lebanese conservatives most suspiciously suited the U.S. Government, which came out with the idea of a so-called international conference on Lebanon. From the very first moment it has been obvious that the conference is meant to enhance the influence of reactionary forces, legalize existing Israeli meddling in Lebanon's internal affairs and weaken Syria as one of the leaders of the front of countries resolutely rejecting the Camp David separatist scheming.

"It is an obvious fact that the Arab world's resistance against American machinations and against the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian leadership is growing." The U.S. efforts to get Egypt out of its isolation even prior to the Washington talks on 12 October by using harsh, unscrupulous pressure failed. The solidarity and action unity of progressive Arab states and the PLO is consolidating and is much aided by the recent Damascus conference. The unification and activation of the forces disagreeing with the capitulationist line in solving the Middle East situation also were stressed in the recent Soviet-Syrian communique on Al-Asad's Moscow visit. Most Arab countries and the population of the occupied territories, as well as the conference of 120 representatives of Israeli-occupied Arab cities, have rejected the separatist agreements.

As our Foreign Minister Chnoupek stated at the United Nations, Middle East peace can be insured only by a comprehensive solution and with the PLO's participation, and the existing framework for this is the Geneva peace conference. "Peace in the Middle East can come to reign only if Israeli occupation troops completely withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; if the Arab people of Palestine will be able to implement their inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state; and if all states in the conflict area will have the assured right of independence and security. This is the only--and still valid--way out, standing in sharp contrast to the separate arrangements. The people of Czechoslovakia are in full solidarity, like they have been until now, with the efforts aimed at eliminating the consequences of Israeli aggressive efforts, which reject the irresponsible and dangerous backstage scheming and are aimed at reaching a just arrangement."

COMMENT ON VANCE-GROMYKO TALKS, NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

ID2423102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 ID

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left Moscow for Washington today. He has had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on questions connected with the signing of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons. Our commentary, written by Bohumil Horak, is devoted to the results of the Soviet-U.S. deliberations in Moscow.

[Horak--begin recording] in the course of 2 days, the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and the United States, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance, met four times in the Kremlin. It was their eighth meeting in the last 18 months. The majority of the meetings have been devoted to questions connected with the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and the same theme was on the agenda in Moscow.

A number of observers had expected a date for the signing of the SALT II agreement and the news of a summit meeting between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev to be announced after this Moscow meeting. However, none of this has materialized, although only a few questions are still to be resolved before the SALT II agreement can be signed. Instead of that, the two ministers said after the close of the talks that they had been useful [illegible]nstructive. Does this mean that no substantial progress was achieved in Moscow and that the signing of the SALT II agreement is perhaps in danger? Such questions could be asked only by those who have not been following this 6-year marathon of complex deliberations.

The point is that the final stage of the SALT-II talks is like the ascent of a mountain; the nearer the summit the harder the climb. It is precisely because about 95 percent of the problems have been solved that the progress of the deliberations is so difficult. Various questions are closely linked. Despite that--as Andrey Gromyko said yesterday--the two countries' stances are now closer than they were 3 weeks ago in Washington. In these circumstances it is therefore not exceptional that the talks are to continue. Their next round should take place next month in Geneva. The first reactions after the Moscow meeting do not even eliminate the possibility of the SALT-II agreement being signed before the end of this year and the possibility of a summit meeting between Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev.

A number of observers noted one more important--although at first glance insignificant--aspect of the Moscow meeting: The second day of the deliberations took place with specialists absent. This could mean that the majority of the technical questions have already been resolved and that the emphasis has shited solely to the political sphere. Thus, the words of Leonid Brezhnev, delivered in Baku, and at yesterday's reception by Secretary Vance, that all questions can be solved with the help of realism and good will and that improving development of Soviet-U.S. relations would help to further strengthen peace in the world, are being fully confirmed. It is precisely in this sphere that the United States still owes a lot to the whole world. President Carter's decision to manufacture some components for neutron (bombs) which was announced a mere 4 days before the Moscow meeting, can only be described as an attempt to insure a one-sided advantage at the SALT-II talks. And this is very much like an attempt at blackmail. Such a stance by Carter's administration certainly does not help these important, complex and exceptionally delicate deliberations.

WFTU DEMANDS BAN ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION

LD241901Y Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct, CETEKA--A ban on the production of the neutron bomb is demanded by the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) bureau in a statement issued in Prague today in connection with the worldwide "week of action for disarmament" held from October 25 to 31. The WFTU bureau calls upon all workers and their trade unions throughout the world to hold rallies, meetings and use "all other appropriate forms in order to express their position on disarmament..." the statement says.

Besides a ban on the production of the neutron bomb, it demands "effective agreements on the renunciation of the use of force between states, an immediate ban on nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, a progressive reduction of arms, leading to general and complete disarmament, every measure necessary for the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, and the implementation of the resolutions taken by the UN special session on disarmament, in particular the holding of the world conference on disarmament.

KLUSAK ADDRESSES PRAGUE UN DAY RALLY

LD242128Y Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct, CETEKA--"The entire activity of the Czechlslovak UN association fully expresses the desire of the Czechoslovak people to live in peace and to help apply in life the peace aims and principles of the UN charter, topical and valid even after 33 years," Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, chairman of the association, said in Prague today.

Addressing a rally on the 33d United Nations Day, he emphasized that Czechoslovakia, a founding member of the world federation of UN associations, has always been enhancing the ideas and aims of the United Nations. The Czechoslovak Government has always supported and in many cases inspired the beneficial actions of the UN.

Czechoslovakia regards the endeavour for disarmament as the prime task in further easing of international tension and the safeguarding of peaceful co-existence in the world. If political detente is to be deepened, it must be supplemented with relaxation in the military sphere. The Czechoslovak association has denounced the intention of the U.S. administration to equip the U.S. army with such inhuman weapons as the neutron bomb, and joined the world demand to exclude it from the military arsenal, Milan Klusak said.

"It is an anachronism in contemporary international developments, and in essence a gross violation of the UN charter, that while detente, stronger peace and disarmament are discussed, the arms race is in fact constantly increasing in the world," Milan Klusak continued. He stressed the urgent need of an early world conference on disarmament, and recalled that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, propose and assert effective measures of disarmament. In the United Nations alone they have tabled more than 100 proposals, some of which have led to the adoption of partial measures, even in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

A significant event helping the implementation of the targets of the United Nations and its charter in the present international relations will be the sixth regional conference of European UN associations, to take place in Bratislava in November, Milan Klusak said. The participants in the ceremonial rally then heard a message from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, ready by Oldrich Fabian, acting director of the UN Information Center in Prague.

PEACE COMMITTEE STATEMENT MARKS 'DISARMAMENT WEEK'

LD241903Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct, CETEKA--At the opening of "the week of actions for disarmament," the Czechoslovak peace committee today joined the call of the World Peace Council for a halt to the arms race, a statement issued by the committee in Prague said. In the name of the citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the committee denounces the intentions of NATO to step up the arms race, calls for a ban on the production of the neutron bombs and its deployment in the framework of NATO, and demands that a world conference on disarmament be held as soon as possible, the statement said.

The Czechoslovak peace committee fully supports the demands for a discussion of the Soviet proposals to halt the arms race--including international agreements on stopping the production and banning all types of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as banning new types of conventional weapons of a big destructive force.

COMMENTS ON SCHLESINGER'S VISIT TO PEKING

LD242122Y Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 24 Oct, CETEKA--U.S. Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger, who came to Peking today on a twelve-day official visit to China, is expected to discuss the coordination of cooperation between China and four U.S. oil companies interested in taking part in oil prospecting and mining in China.

Speaking at a reception he gave for James Schlesinger, Sung Chen-ming, minister of the petroleum industry, said that Schlesinger's visit "proves" that President Jimmy Carter regards the normalization of Sino-American relations as the key point in the U.S. global policy. James Schlesinger is a politician received by the Chinese leadership with particular sympathies. He is an old supporter of Peking's anti-Soviet policy, and China's leaders bear in mind that during his private visit to Peking in 1976, Schlesinger gave them "advice" how to strengthen China's northern borders against an alleged Soviet threat.

PELSHE-LED DELEGATION RETURNS TO THE USSR

ID241514Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Arvid Pelshe, its chairman and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, concluded its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Bratislava to return to the Soviet Union today. At the airport, the guests were seen off by Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and other representatives.

During the course of its visit to our country, the Soviet delegation of the party Control Committee exchanged experiences derived from the realization of the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress, and in particular from the activity of the control bodies of the parties.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LUCAN VISITS USSR

ID231218Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Matej Lucan, deputy Czechoslovak prime minister, left for an official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union today. At Prague's Ruzyne airport, he was seen off by Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; Jaroslav Prokopec, Czech minister of health, and other officials.

MORE ON GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Husak, Bilak

ID242115Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Gustav Husak today received the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, led by its General Secretary Kharilaos Florakis.

The leading representatives of the two parties informed each other of the present situation in their countries and fraternal parties, and dealt also with some questions concerning the development of the international communist and workers' movement and international relations. Also present at the meeting was Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The meeting took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and will contribute to the further strengthening and deepening of the friendly relations between the two parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Visits Ostrava

ID242310Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 24 Oct 78 ID

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece, headed by Kharilaos Florakis, its general secretary, which is on an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, flew to Ostrava tonight. The Greek guests are accompanied by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other members of the party Central Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON TU COUNCIL DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CYPRUS

ID242252Y Prague CTK in English 2139 GMT 24 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct, CETEKA--The importance and necessity of the action unity of the working people in the struggle for strengthening the security of nations and world peace has been emphasized by representatives of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Unions Council and the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour here.

A communique on the visit of the Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Central Trade Unions Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann, to Cyprus October 16 to 21 was published here today. The delegation held talks with representatives of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour, led by General Secretary Andreas Ziartides.

They agreed that the process of detente is the basic tendency of the present international situation and voiced their firm resolve to step up their efforts to make this process lasting and irreversible.

The delegations evaluated the development of relations between the two trade union movements as favourable and noted that all conditions exist for their promotion. They discussed further prospects of the development of cooperation and its new forms, especially material assistance that the Central trade unions council will continue granting the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour to alleviate the effect of the difficult situation in the country on the activity of the trade union movement. A lasting solution of the Cyprus issue should be attained without delay in harmony with the aims and principles of the UN charter, appropriate United Nations resolutions and the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, the communique pointed out.

The delegations expressed their full support for an international conference on Cyprus within the framework of the United Nations. They voiced full solidarity with the efforts of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour and the Cyprus people for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus Republic.

They called for a just Middle East settlement on the basis of United Nations resolutions and expressed support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to realize their legitimate national rights. The delegations strongly condemned the policy of racial discrimination and all forms of discrimination.

At the close of the talks the delegations signed an agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement and the Pan-Cyprian federation of labour, providing for the promotion of existing relations in the interest of the working people of both countries. A delegation of the Pan-Cyprian federation accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia in 1980.

BENO DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

LD231330Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Secretary Mikulas Beno left for Budapest today at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. In Budapest, it will attend a conference of secretaries of the Central Committee of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries on the questions of party activity.

JOINT HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

AU221608Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Hungarian Talks"]

[Text] A Hungarian delegation led by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived yesterday in Prague to attend the 15th session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by CSSR Deputy Premier R. Rohlicek. The talks started in the afternoon. The main task of the session is to assess how the resolutions from the talks between the two countries' party and government delegations--which took place in Budapest last September, as well as the tasks stipulated at the preceding session of the mixed committee are being implemented in the economic relations between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic. At that session representatives of both countries discussed the state of work in coordinating the national economic plans of the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic for the 1981-85 period and dealt with concrete questions of deepening mutual cooperation.

STROUGAL TO VISIT GDR 'IN NEXT FEW DAYS'

LD241826Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal will pay a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic in the next few days, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

BILATERAL GDR ECONOMIC RELATIONS ASSESSED

AU230932Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 1978 p 6 AU

[(TK)-signed report: "Intensification of Integration"]

[Text] Economic relations between the CSSR and the GDR are now oriented toward fulfilling tasks connected with realizing the long-term trade treaty for the 1976-80 and the trade protocol for this year, as well as toward further deepening the long-term integration plans stipulated at the meeting between the CSSR and the GDR party and government delegations in Berlin last year. The dynamic development of these economic relations, which is markedly influenced above all by the high standard of production forces of both sides and by the similar structure of both national economies, is presently reflected particularly in the results achieved in foreign trade and in the constantly deepening production specialization and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Foreign trade turnover between the CSSR and the GDR increased more than 17 percent between 1953 and 1978. Last year this turnover represented a value of R1.7 billion, and the protocol for this year envisages that it will increase by R200 million.

Engineering products and equipment (some 60-62 percent), fuels and raw materials (almost 25 percent), and consumer goods (approximately 14 percent), have the largest share in the achieved turnover. The volume of mutually granted services has also increased within the past few years. Besides in railroad and river transportation, there has also been an increase in the transport of Czechoslovak merchandise in the GDR ports--from 872,000 tons in 1976 to more than 1 million tons in 1977. This year it should amount to approximately 1.68 million tons. Significant progress has also been achieved in production cooperation and specialization. More than 180 treaties and agreements between the two countries exist in this area today. The best results so far in cooperation and specialization have been made in the development and production of medical appliances, agricultural technology, machine tools and textile machines, electrical engineering equipment pumps and means of transportation.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

LD232156Y Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 23 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Costa Rica will expand their goods exchange on a wide scale and technological cooperation under a protocol signed in Prague today.

The protocol on the first meeting of the Czechoslovak-Costa Rican joint commissions, which took place on the basis of the trade agreement concluded in 1974, was signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and Costa Rican Deputy Minister of Education Cesar Velverde.

Czechoslovakia will supply Costa Rica primarily with power plant equipment, machine tools, equipment for the production of building materials, textile and other machines. Costa Rica will export to Czechoslovakia primarily coffee, bananas and some other goods. Scientific-technological cooperation is to cover the area of energy, cattle breeding, agro-industrial centers, the training of specialists, and also the sphere of pre-school education, health care, etc.

The Costa Rican delegation discussed in Prague also questions concerning the cultural agreement which is to be ratified in the near future.

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD232248Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Oct, CETEKA--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee, led by its chairman, Marie Kabrehelova, arrived in Hanoi today for an official friendly visit, at the invitation of the Union of Vietnamese Women Central Committee.

The delegation of Czechoslovak women, the first to visit the country since the establishment of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, was welcomed at Hanoi Airport by Chairman of the Union of Vietnamese Women Ha Thi Que and other representatives of the Vietnamese women's movement.

During its one-week stay in Vietnam, the delegation will discuss the possibilities of deepening friendship and cooperation between the two organizations and will be acquainted with the situation in the Vietnamese women's movement. It will also hand over to Vietnamese representatives another part of the material aid of the Czechoslovak public to the inhabitants of the provinces affected by the recent floods.

The delegation will visit several regions in the north and south of the country to learn of the participation of Vietnamese women in the after-war reconstruction and development of the country.

KORCAK LAUDS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD242046Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1645 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Talk by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Premier, concluding the program by Prague Radio devoted to celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic--live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: Allow me to say a few words at the end of today's program. The radio wavelengths have brought the most distant places in our homeland closer together, and in the views of dozens of people we have heard the sound of socialist work and socialist life. Though all that has been discussed here we have been able to see basic differences between the year 1918 and the year 1978, between capitalist Czechoslovakia and the present.

The past 60 years have divided history into two parts. In both, the working man yearned after a happy, materially secure and just life. But only in the course of the past three decades has this ceased to be a dream about the future, a mere struggle for a better future. This truth has been expressed in the name of all my comrades (Charvat), (Hrbek) and (Hladik) from the Ceska Lipa district, when they said that at that time they wanted what we have today, and that in those days they could not even imagine it.

Dozens of reports have shown that in the year of its 60th anniversary, Czechoslovakia is a prosperous country, strong and unified through the working and social activities of its people. Everybody who does not suffer from political blindness can see the positive results of the joint endeavors, can see the confirmation of the successful fulfillment of the program of the CPCZ 15th Congress.

We know that the enemies of socialism did not imagine such developments. A number of times, the last during the crisis-ridden period, they tried to reverse developments into preMunich conditions. It is well known how they finished up and in the future, too, they have not the slightest prospects.

Many pictures of our socialist present have been shown in today's program [words indistinct] (?it brought) more than one suggestion for us who are working in leading party and state functions. I believe that they have been useful also for the broad circle of radio listeners. What was their common denominator? What was the red thread running through the joy and concern of people at various places of work, the reminiscences and plans? A closer look will reveal that the unifying key element in it all resides in the question of socialist advantages. I would like to ponder this for a while with you.

The advantages of socialism are reflected in day-to-day, peaceful construction work, above all in the fact that millions of people create fresh values not for masters but for themselves, that as managers they themselves reap the fruit of their work. All the radio interviews showed how they can feel joy at successes and how concerned they are about shortcomings. The complexity of our life, the size of the task and the daring character of our targets are not--and perhaps cannot be--without problems. These too have been mentioned by people in various jobs, of various nationalities and ages. But their word reflected the firm resolve [words indistinct] and the profound conviction of a developed socialist society. We are not equally successful everywhere. In many sectors we have a number of worries. But everywhere the strength of this adventure of socialism and the liberation of work from exploitation and the wide possibility of developing the creative abilities of man has been revealed.

True, we have enough difficulties with shortages of some qualified working people. Likewise, the utilization of working time is not entirely satisfactory. But the capitalist system of organizing the work of society based on fear, hunger and social uncertainty, has for a long time been a thing of the past.

What typifies our country's present are the thousands of examples of working initiatives. They have been mentioned in connection with the development of the Bratislava Slovnaft [petrochemical plant], the construction of the atomic power station, and other reports. In the economy, in this material foundation of the advantages of socialism, we can be quite proud [words indistinct]. Production grows, labor productivity rises, the majority of (?the indices of the plan) for three quarters of the current year (?are being fulfilled). We do not deny that, in particular as regards quality and effectiveness, a lot has not been resolved, and that it is necessary to seek more effective ways of improving these. The purpose of our production is not to pursue maximum profits, but the satisfaction of the growing needs of working people. True, the capitalist system can succeed in accumulating a quantity of technical equipment and consumer goods, but only socialism is capable of establishing relations of equality, comradely cooperation, and erasing class distinctions.

Who can deny that in our society men created certainties of life through the results of his own work. Quite a few convincing proofs have been presented here how, day after day, conditions of life are improving [words indistinct] protection of health. Social security, education and culture are among the best in the world. But even here we criticize shortcomings and set for ourselves higher targets. The way forward necessitates in all fields a constant, never-ending struggle for the deepest possible knowledge and for the widest possible application of socialist advantages [words indistinct] consistently and resolutely to rely on [words indistinct] is in the interest of all, of the highest party and state organs and of every citizen.

The program has shown a number of examples of how it is possible to uncover and to better utilize various potentials. The advantages of socialism are great. But they are translated into life gradually [words indistinct] much has to learned, many things necessitate testing and checking. But nothing would be more harmful than to rely on some sort of automatic progress. But we are also not going to be helped by impatience and by crying over difficulties. The starting-point for solutions to problems and for the mastering of more complex tasks resides in the further development of socialism, a development stemming from its own resources and from a close bond with real socialist forces, above all with the USSR.

The assertion of this line is the historic merit of the new party leadership with Comrade Husak at its head. In loyalty to this course resides our immediate and long-term prospects. A struggle for an ever fuller application of socialist advantages is not an anonymous affair. Its results are being decided by people, but nothing will progress without a concrete effort. The working class and the laboring masses are a decisive factor in the development of society, for they are the bearers of progress, the users of all achievements. On them, above all, depends how fast and efficiently we will implement the program of constructing a developed socialist society. The future is in our own hands. And this fact is one of the greatest victories of the 60-year-old struggle. In the realization of this fact by every citizen also lies the principle guarantee of the further successful advance forward.

COLOTKA ADDRESS CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD241515Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0700 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Talk by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak Premier, forming opening item of program by Prague Radio devoted to celebrations of 60th anniversary of Czechoslovak Republic--live or recorded]

[Text] Our mind these days and indeed throughout the entire year has been cast back more often than before to the past. We celebrated the 30th anniversary of the February victory of our working people over reaction, and with the satisfaction based on the conviction we appraised three decades of our socialist construction. Recently, we recalled with justifiable wrath the tragic events of 40 years ago, the shameful Munich agreement, the betrayal by the Western powers, the cowardly capitulation of the ruling bourgeoisie and the destruction of the Czechoslovak Republic.

And once again we are on the threshhold of important, historically significant anniversaries of our nations by the Czechs and Slovaks, as well as our minorities. The 60th anniversary of the founding of a modern Czechoslovak state and the 10th anniversary of the reconstruction of it on the principles of socialist federalism. These important anniversaries lead us to reflect, with a view to drawing the appropriate lessons both for the present and the future, on events which influenced the origins of our common state as well as on phenomena and vicissitudes which accompanied and influenced the six decades of our common historical path.

At the same time we remember the struggle of hardship waged by the Czech and Slovak people against the national and social oppression by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the sacrifices made in Kotor Bay, Kragujevac, and in various other places, the persecution and imprisonment of the best sons of our nations. We remember the epoch-making act of the Russian revolutionaries, the Great October and all other events that influenced the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic. At the same time we are acutely conscious of the fact that the establishment of the Czechoslovak state was the culmination of the centuries-long endeavor of our people to lead their life in freedom and the fulfillment of the long-established aspirations of the important figures of our national revival and enlightenment movement--people such as Kollar, Palacky, Safarik, Havlicek-Borovsky, Stur and others--for a common state in which our two fraternal nations, the Czechs and Slovaks, closely linked by language and historical, as well as personal ties, could live a common life.

At the same time we are not forgetting that the establishment of our common state and its 20-year preMunich history meant on the one hand elevation of our national and cultural life, while on the other hand was far from fulfilling the aspirations of our working people for a more just and better life. Despite hopes at the beginning, despite the red glow ignited by the Russian Bolsheviks and the revolutionary ferment in other parts of Europe, the republic remained a typically bourgeois state, which for the whole two decades were accompanied by social inequality, economic backwardness of all its regions, chronic unemployment and mass emigration, aggravated national conflicts and sharp class struggles between the working people and the ruling bourgeois.

In this situation, only the policy of the CPCZ constituted a bright hope. The CPCZ since its founding and in particular since the advent of its Gottwald-led leadership, fought valiantly for a sufficiently large and justly measured slice of bread for all working people, championed a position of our nations and nationalities based on equality and freedom, courageously raised its voice against bourgeois chauvinism, clerical-populist nationalism and the treacherous capitulation policy of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, which led to the shameful Munich agreement. The CPCZ stood unswervingly at the head of the struggle of our nations against the brown plague and in the years of World War II led our people consistently, side by side with the Soviet people, in the struggle against the greatest enemy of mankind--Hitlerite fascism--and for the restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic, albeit on more just and both internally and externally firmer foundations.

In Slovakia, the most important step in the struggle against fascism, for the liberation of the Czechoslovak Republic, was made by the fifth, illegal leadership of the communist party composed of Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak and Laco Novomesky and mainly by the setting up of an illegal Slovak National Council and the adoption of the Christman agreement, which proclaimed the unequivocal will of our people as follows: We desire that the nation of Czechs and Slovaks, as the most closely related slavonic nations, shape their future destinies in a new Czechoslovak Republic, a common state of Czechs and Slovaks, on the basis of the principle of mutual equality.

Thanks to the successful national liberation struggle which culminated in the Slovak national uprising and the May uprising of the Czech people, and thanks mainly to the liberation mission of the heroic Red Army, side by side of which there also fought the 1st Czechoslovak Army corps headed by General Svoboda, the Czechoslovak Republic was restored, which by developing the national-democratic revolution became from the beginning a more hopeful home of our working people than was preMunich Czechoslovakia. The victorious February of 1948, which constituted the definitive victory of our working people over the bourgeoisie, was also the culmination of that revolutionary movement and the beginning of a new, and the brightest chapter of our modern history.

The time that has elapsed since that period allows us to declare with feelings of healthy self-assurance that during three decades of socialist construction we have built a great work of lasting historical value. Every judicious and perceptive person, comparing the facts of the recent past with today, admires the great changes that have occured in this historically short period in our homeland, the new dimensions of our present-day life.

We are witnessing this especially in Slovakia where the program of socialist industrialization, set out by the CPCZ and implemented with the effective help of the Czech working class, meant the end of unemployment, a mass search for work and the removal of dark corners of hunger and of material and cultural backwardness.

Behind us for ever is Slovakia of wandering tinkers and oil lamps; disappearing before our eyes is a country of wooden, huddled-up cottages which today we practically preserve more or less only in [word indistinct]. Our towns are growing and our villages are prospering. Conscious workers, cooperative farmers, well qualified in their respective occupations, committee scientists and cultural workers, holders of various decorations, but also thousands of ordinary heroes of labor represent the most valuable treasurehouse and a promise for the future. They are both the builders and guardians of socialism which enabled them to become responsible managers in their own country. Such a profound belief in socialism and the firm convinction of our working people about its advantages made it possible with the fraternal internationalist assistance to protect our homeland and its social system from the immense danger that threatened it during the crisis period of 1968-1969.

The new leadership of the CPCZ headed by Comrade Gustav Husak succeeded, with the support of the sound forces within the party and the whole of society, to find correct ways out of the deep crisis and oriented our people toward further constructive work in the interest of strengthening our socialist development. With justification we regard the past 10-year period as the most successful in the whole of our turbulent history. The (?Leninist) solution of the nationalities question, (?which found its reflection) in the federative state system, has made an important contribution. The Czechoslovak federation, as an important expression of socialist democracy, enables, on the principles of equality (?between) the Czechs and Slovaks and other nationalities, on the basis of the effective mobilization of their purposeful initiative and activity, to bring them closer together and forge cooperation in building further our common, Czechoslovak socialist homeland.

In the present period, when we are united internally, convinced of the correctness of our overall orientation, we are struggling with tenacity to fulfill the demanding tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress, daily creating favorable preconditions for our richer life (?in all respects), while at the same time commemorating in the most convincing manner the important jubilee of our modern Czechoslovak state, which we all regard as our just, happy home.

SUPKA ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY HOUSE ON ENERGY

LD241912Y Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 24 Oct, CETEKA--The house of the people of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly met here at its 3rd session today, to hear and discuss a report of Minister of Technology and Investments Development Ladislav Supka, on the application of scientific and technical findings in production.

The minister stressed that Czechoslovakia spends about 17,000 million crowns a year on technical research and development, and therefore the whole society is interested in the greatest possible effect of these investments.

Speaking of the application of scientific-technical progress in efforts to raise the technical level of production and the quality of products, he pointed out to certain difficulties in the sphere of fuels and energy. Czechoslovakia does not have sufficient domestic resources, and must import some of its needs.

Between 1970 and 1980, crude oil supplies from the Soviet Union are to double, and supplies of natural gas will increase sixfold.

The minister said it is necessary to work out and implement a program of rational consumption of fuels and energy, and in this connection stressed the need to introduce new technologies, also in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.

He also spoke of the importance of the programs of multilateral cooperation of the socialist countries, which make it possible for Czechoslovakia to make full use of the research potential of the CMEA countries.

Deputy Alois Hula, chairman of the Federal Assembly house of the people Committee for Industry, Transport and Trade, said that Czechoslovakia has 8 times more research workers than Switzerland, six times more than Belgium and 11 times more than Demnark and Finland.

He pointed out, however, that the research base does not have the best possible structure, and that efforts to solve research projects and apply the findings in practice are not always entirely successful.

Of decisive importance for speeding up the application of scientific-technological findings in the national economy is Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the CMEA countries. It enables Czechoslovak experts to work on projects for which domestic means and capacities would be insufficient, Deputy Hula said.

Over the past 30 years, Czechoslovakia received from the Soviet Union about 6,000 complete sets of blueprints, and 20,000 Czechoslovak scientists and engineers went to the USSR on study trips. Some 15,000 Soviet experts were received in Czechoslovakia, which also made available to the Soviet Union 5,500 complete sets of technical documentation. Deputy Alois Hula also summed up the results of 115 surveys made by deputies which preceded the current session of the house of the people.

It has been ascertained that better and more effective use of raw materials, energy and fuels remains one of the most important tasks. The target to achieve a 2-2.5 per cent cut in the consumption of fuels and energy is being coped with successfully.

Another task of major importance is to achieve labour savings. The annual relative savings are 12,00 workers, so that it is realistic to assume that the five-year task of saving 57,000 will be fulfilled.

Deputy Hula said that not entirely satisfactory in 1976-1977 was the situation in scientific-technical development, and that fulfillment of some research and development projects this year is in doubt.

In electronics, which achieved a number of successes between 1950 and 1970 and showed production growth of 15.1 per cent a year. [Sentence as received] in the 1970's, the increases were only 11 per cent, and innovations were not introduced in time. The deputy said it is necessary to increase the growth rate of the Czechoslovak electronics industry, and give it wider role to play in the national economy.

The rapporteur also spoke of the attention given by party and state bodies to modernization of the production base, and to the effectiveness of investments.

OSKAR FISCHER STRESSES DISARMAMENT, OPPOSES NEUTRON BOMB

LD242340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Together with all peace-loving forces in the world, the GDR will continue to advocate disarmament as the key question in present-day world politics. This was emphasized in Berlin today by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a festive meeting of the Presidium of the GDR United Nations League on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. This meeting, which was attended by officials of the republic's public life and by representatives of the diplomatic corps, inaugurated international disarmament week proclaimed by the United Nations in the GDR.

Oskar Fischer stressed in his speech: "The peoples' unity on the question of peace can put an end to the arms race. It can and must succeed in crossing the threshold toward military detente and in enforcing true disarmament. Only thus can detente be confirmed as the fundamental tendency of international politics and be expanded. The GDR Government will make its contribution toward this."

The foreign minister described the course toward the reduction and removal of the material means to unleash war as the most direct route for the liberation of the peoples from the yoke of war. The United Nations has assumed the most important task of the time. Detente was proving to be a viable, lasting, practical and effective line in international relations. Only detente has prepared the road toward lasting security for people. At the same time it has encouraged people to do everything in order to safeguard its valuable possession--peace. However, detente had not yet been permanently secured against its bitter opponents, who are escalating the arms race and materially and ideologically preparing new arms.

"Incompatible with the interests of the peoples are the plans to produce and deploy the neutron bomb," Oskar Fischer said. He went on: "The recent decision by the U.S. Senate on the appropriation of $3 billion for the development of nuclear arms, including the neutron bomb, strengthens our conviction that the struggle to ban the neutron bomb is more urgent than ever before."

There was no sensible alternative to detente, arms limitation and disarmament, the alternative safeguarding the peaceful future of mankind, the foreign minister said. Disarmament would then be possible if certain circles buried their illusion of being able to gain unilateral advantages in this sphere through talks. Disarmament will become a reality if all forces desiring peace unite against this unholy alliance. "The strength of the socialist world system and the alliance with all progressive and peace-loving forces give a basis to our confidence. Socialism needs peace, and therefore it is at the same time its most secure guarantor," Fischer said.

The committment by the developing and nonalined countries in the struggle against the arms race had increased noticeably. Means released through disarmament could be used for these countries to a considerable degree. Oskar Fischer pointed out that one percent of the money spent in the world today on the arms race amounted to five times more than all the money spent every year by the United Nations on development aid. Though this did not solve the great socioeconomic problems of these countries, fresh prerequisities to overcome them had been created, Fischer said.

Oskar Fischer pointed out that through social organizations the peoples were having an increasingly more direct influence on international life. Proof of this lay not only in the huge protest movement against the neutron bomb, but also in the appeal by the WPC, supported by 700 million people, to halt the arms race.

The world disarmament conference proposed by the USSR and endorsed by the 10th UN special assembly, could, through binding decisions, shorten the road from disarmament plans toward effective agreements. Together with the other socialist states, the GDR would not slacken its endeavors and would not permit itself to be misled.

Fischer stressed: "The GDR supports all endeavors which increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in the safeguarding of peace. This applies primarily to the removal of sources of conflicts and tensions." Without disarmament there could be no satisfying solution to all those social and economic problems, which are also part of the world organization's tasks.

DOLLAR DECLINE AGGRAVATES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

DW201239Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Oct 78 DW

[Rudi Wahode commentary]

[Text] Good day dear listeners. The recent strong deterioration of the U.S. dollar and the renewed upsurge of gold, prices further aggravated economic, financial and political difficulties to which the capitalist countries have been exposed for 6 consecutive years. The daily decreasing exchange rate of the U.S. dollar again is making headlines in the Western world. So-called historic limits fall these days like leaves tumbling down in late fall. It always goes downhill.

A few weeks ago the passing of the DM2 limit in exchange for $1 was considered an exception, but this week the exchange rate is coming close to the threshold of DM1.80. Annual inflation rates of about 10 percent decreased the purchasing power of the dollar to 21 cents compared with 1939. The gold price simultaneously was climbing to heights that were considered hardly believable. It increased almost sevenfold once the conversion of dollars into gold was eliminated in 1971. At that time one ounce of gold cost $35, speculators now calculate with a price of more than $250.

The apprehension of international finance capital is enormous vis-a-vis the only leading capitalist currency. For that purpose the rich upper class of the United States and other Western industrial states dissolve their dollar accounts in the banks in order to buy gold, at any price if necessary. According to the motto "save yourself if you can," these people want to escape progressive inflation that is creating increasing burdens for the working people due to increasing living costs. That case, too, reflects a social contrast that discloses the gross antagonisms of profit economy that is so rich of shortcomings.

The American journal BUSINESS WEEK recently brought up the interesting question whether the White House, Congress and the Federal Reserve Bank can help the dollar at all. The answer was a short and clear "no." The mountain of internal and external debts of the United States was said to be too large. In addition new presidential elections will take place in two years, and that period of time is too short for economic political experiments.

The picture is sinister indeed. According to our own calculations the debts of the greatest imperialist power have reached astronomic heights in the wartime. Even if you subtract the respective inflation rates, the debt of the United States has grown more than its economy.

All of this has nothing to do any more with the demands of a realistic credit policy, as is customary today with regard to long-term projects, and as this is handled by socialist countries. Washington is living much too extravagantly without any concern for considerations of stability. The money printing press is run at full speed in an unscrupulous way, enormous amounts of dollars are produced, and their distribution is adventurous.

If you add up all that, the financial debt of the federal government, the federal states, communities, enterprises and the citizens of the United States amount to the remarkable amount of $3.9 billion. In addition the United States registered this year, last but not least because of great oil imports, a trade deficit of approximately $40 billion dollars, with $130 billion being spent for military purposes openly or camouflaged in department budgets. The energy department alone, that has reason enough to save money, will get $3 billion for the development of new nuclear arms.

Inflation, which further devalues the U.S. currency still considered to be the number 1 currency of capitalist trade, cannot be slowed down under such conditions. It is understandable that unrest is growing in Western partner countries of the United States, such as Japan and the EEC, and one demands always louder adherence to President Carter's repeated promises with regard to stabilizing the dollar. But this turned out to be something like waiting for a miracle.

According to BUSINESS WEEK, a paper that is well-informed about the U.S. economy, inflation can be stopped only if the United States will shift the helm of its economic and finance policies. But that cannot be expected because of the further threatening increase of debts, caused particularly by arms expenditures. So the dollar dilemma will be an incentive not just for the crises in the United States but for the entire economy of the capitalist world.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MIKOYAN'S DEATH

LD232337Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today sent a telegram of condolences on the death of Anastas Mikoyan. The message, addressed to Leonid Brezhnev, says the CPSU has lost one of its oldest members, an active participant in the October Revolution, an eminent party worker and statesman.

AXEN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DKP CONGRESS

LD242012Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which had attended the Mannheim DKP Congress, visited the GDR permanent mission in Bonn today.

Yesterday the delegation visited Goethe's birthplace in Frankfurt am Main. The SED Central Committee delegation flew home to the GDR capital, Berlin, later today.

SOMALI AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221555Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN report from Berlin: "Ambassador Gives Reception on Somalia's National Holiday"]

[Text] Abdurahman Ahmad Ali, ambassador of the Republic of Somalia to the GDR, gave a reception on the occasion of his country's national holiday in Berlin on 18 October. His invitation was followed by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, State Council deputy chairman, as well as by other personalities of GDR social life, including Alfred B. Neumann, secretary general in the ministry of foreign affairs. Heads of diplomatic missions were also guests at the reception.

CARELESSNESS, IRRESPONSIBILITY CAUSE FIRES

DW240945Y East Berlin Domestic Television in German 1900 GMT 19 Oct 78 DW

[Excerpts] Two hundred and seventy one wood fires were registered this year. Reason: Smoking in the woods, camp and cooking fires that were not controlled. Reason: Cigarette butts thrown out of car or train windows. Reason: Ignoring the fact that thoroughfare for vehicles was banned. Fires created by exhaust sparks. Carelessness, levity and the lack of responsibility in connection with extreme drought had the following consequence in a few weeks: Woods were destroyed within an area that would be tantamount to 400 stadiums. The high vigilance and perparedness for action by fire brigades, soldiers, forestry officials and citizens helped to avoid the worst. Not far away from the woods are the fields of LPG's, KAP's and nationalized estates. A considerable number of fires was registered there this year, entailing high damage. They were caused not so much by drought but by carelessness and lack of control, a matter proved by the fact that fires also occurred in rainy weather.

The bull stable of the "new way" LPG burned down in Germersdorf, Oranienburg kreis because the electric equipment was installed without expertise. The damage would have remained slight; yet in the fireproof partition wall, of all places, a hole had been left open to facilitate the conveyance of fodder from the preparation room to the stable. The hole had the effect of billows. The fire spread over the whole stable. The indolence cost the LPG M90,000 so far.

Exact control would have prevented this damage. The managers are answerable for this, even if no citizen is exempt from the duty to maintain order and security. Thus, what was involved here was defective electrical installations and indolence. Elsewhere it was careless handling of open fire, defective anti-spark facilities on tractors, loose parts on machines, open doors, and children playing with matches. Children had been playing in a field barn like this since times immemorial. Everybody in Hammer near Liebenwalde knew it. This time the children played with fire. This play cost M60,000, not including the necessary new construction.

The balance sheet of the first half of 1978 in LPG's and cooperative departments for vegetable production, in barns, sheds, and stables: 355 fires, damage M5.6 million. In the grain sector eight fires with a damage of M11.1 million. A single forgotten 100-watt lamp in the concentrated-feed mixing plant at Wolgast caused a damage of M10.9 million. The plant blew up and must now be completely rebuilt.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON VANCE'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD250854Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Oct, MTI--MAGYAR HIRLAP's Wednesday edition comments on the recently finished visit of American State Secretary Cyrus Vance under the title "One Step Forward". The daily emphasizes, among other things: "Prior to Vance's Moscow trip--from which some people expected full elaboration of a second SALT agreement and preparation for a Soviet-U.S. summit yet this year--the ambiguity of the American policy towards the Soviet Union once again found its expression. We cannot doubt that Vance was seeking agreement in Moscow. However, just prior to his departure for the Soviet capital the President's decision permitting production of some components of the neutron weapon was made public in Washington."

"It is common knowledge that some of the American military experts intend the new-type weapon for a kind of token in the game of negotiations. With the help of it they hope to coerce concessions from the Soviet Union at the SALT negotiations. Although the latest decision of the American President is not equal with the production of the neutron weapon, the United States has undoubtedly come closer to it. Thus the presidential decision has hardly improved the atmosphere of the Moscow talks."

"After conclusion of the intensive exchange of views by the American state secretary in Moscow it is believed that the SALT agreement is 95 percent ready", writes the daily, adding that the discussions between Gromyko and Vance and Brezhnev and Vance all the sides classified as useful and constructive...the published declarations indicate that both sides are ready to make new efforts to finalize the SALT agreement." [passage as received]

The Budapest paper then explains that the SALT cannot be separated from the whole of the Soviet-American relations. It recalls the words spoken by Leonid Brezhnev at the recent negotiations, claiming that the two countries' contacts must be made more balanced and instead of the negative tendencies of the recent times the positive ones must be backed. Finalization of SALT-II also depends on the fact whether the atmosphere of mutual trust can be restored in the Soviet-American relations.

Signing of SALT-II would not only put the roof on several years' work, it would also stimulate disarmament talks on other fields, and last but not least, it would prove the visibility of the principle on the basis of which the mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and the United States started such a welcome and favourable development in the early 1970's, writes the semi-official daily of the Hungarian Government.

RHODESIA'S JOSHUA NKOMO ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 24 OCTOBER

LD241302Y Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Oct, MTI--Invited by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council and by the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Joshua Nkomo, co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and president of Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), arrived in Budapest on Tuesday.

The guest was met at Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HWSP CC Foreign Affairs Department, and by representatives of the PPF.

MATYAS DOMOKOS ADDRESSES UN SESSION ABOUT DISARMAMENT

LD241928Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Oct, MTI--Ambassador Matyas Domokos, member of the Hungarian delegation, addressed the ceremonial session staged at the UN General Assembly's political chief committee to mark the ouverture of the disarmament week. In his contribution, made on behalf of the East European socialist countries, the Hungarian envoy pointed out that the disarmament week is being invited exactly at a time when disarmament and the measures promoting it are issues of much greater necessity and urgency than ever before. Curbing the arms race is the most burning issue of mankind nowadays.

Matyas Domokos explained that the socialist countries place the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and their mutually beneficial cooperation into the centre of both their foreign policy and educational-cultural activity. This is inherent in the essence of the socialist society, emphasized the speaker.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF DENMARK'S JORGENSEN

Lazar Hosts Dinner

LD241254Y Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 23 Oct, MTI--Monday evening Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner in honour of the visiting Danish premier Anker Jorgensen in the Hunter's Room in the parliament building. Guests at the dinner included the members of the Danish premier's entourage, Frigyes Puja, Imre Pozsgay, Pal Romany, Zoltan Szepvolgvi, Peter Varkonyi, Undersecretary for Foreign Trade Bela Stalai, Jozsef Varga, Olah Jozsef, and several other personalities of Hungary's political, economic and cultural life.

At the dinner, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Gyorgy Lazar and Anker Jorgensen proposed toasts.

Premier Anker Jorgensen in the afternoon laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes monument in Heroes' Square, and later the Danish guests went to see the sights of Budapest.

Talks Begin

LD241256Y Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Oct, MTI--The official Hungarian-Danish negotiations began in Budapest on Tuesday.

Gyorgy Lazar, the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is the head of the Hungarian negotiating group, whose members are: Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Istvan Torok, Gyorgy Szoke, senior department head at the Foreign Ministry, and Jozsef Olah, Hungary's ambassador in Copenhagen.

Anker Jorgensen, Danish prime minister, is heading Denmark's negotiating group. Its members are: Jorgen Gersing, under secretary at the prime minister's office, Hans Christensen, senior department head at the Foreign Ministry, Henning Gottlieb, the premier's foreign political advisor, William Friis-Moller, senior department head at the Foreign Ministry, and Henrik Holger Haxthausen, ambassador of the Danish kingdon in Budapest.

At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, the parties gave mutual information of the state and results of their countries. A review was made of bilateral relations, and of the development of economic-commercial cooperation, and views were exchanged on further opportunities for development. Issues of further broadening and tasks of the two countries' technical-scientific and cultural contacts were also touched upon. At the negotiation a discussion was conducted about international issues of reciprocal interest.

ACZEL, SARLOS VISIT SOMOGY, VESZPREM COUNTIES

LD250104Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel and Istvan Sarlos have spent 2 days acquainting themselves with the development of Somogy County and Veszprem County, respectively. Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday visited the meat combine of Kaposvar and the united Kapos Valley produce cooperative. Today he acquainted himself with the work of the teachers' college, and in the afternoon he gave a lecture on ideological and cultural issues at the country party committee's activists session.

Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and general secretary of the People's Front, yesterday was briefed on Veszprem's economic report and visited the printing press, which was recently completed. Today Istvan Sarlos visited several enterprises in Papa, and in the afternoon he held an exchange of views with the town's socialist brigade leaders.

PARLIAMENT'S FALL SESSION TO DISCUSS EDUCATION, TRANSPORT

LD241926Y Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Oct, MTI--MTI commentator Attila Melykuti writes: The agenda proposed by the government for the autumn session on October 26 of the Hungarian parliament includes discussion of the achievements and perspectives of public education and transport. In case the agenda is adopted by the representatives, parliament will survey a period of 13 years of public education, and a 10-year period of transport policy.

In 1965 the Ministry of Education reported to parliament about instruction and education in schools and about new education concepts. Since then parliament passed new law decree on the activity of public education authorities and schools. In 1969 parliament adopted the law on apprentice training and later the youth and public culture act. In the meantime the Cultural Committee of parliament regularly used its right of supervision: In the last few years the leaders of the Education Ministry were requested to report on the most important questions of instruction and education on several occasions. The question of further education for children of physical workers and the state of cultural facilities for the national minorities were discussed and analysed several times.

In the last few weeks the country groups of representatives--in collaboration with leading officials of the Education Ministry--completed a report on the work carried out in the past 15 years.

Following these meetings the Cultural Committee of parliament convened, and the contributions to the debate over the reports of 11 representatives also indicated that development of education is currently one of the most important social-political problems. The second item on the agenda of the autumn session of parliament is expected to be discussion of the principal directions of the transport policy declared in 1968, and its implementation so far. Just as in the previous case, local experiences had been assessed by the county groups of representatives, and last week the members of the Committee of Construction and Transport of parliament established that motorization and road transport developed relatively smoothly, and mass transport in Budapest improved. The representatives participating in the debate also exposed some difficulties and mistakes: They said supply of parts for motor cars and loading machines had been extremely insufficient for a long time, the network of repair shops should be enlarged, and railway stations should be modernized. The same subject was also discussed by the Industrial Committee of parliament. Speaking about the future, the participants of the two sessions stressed: The plans of the vehicle producing factories should be coordinated with the improved transport policy concept this time again.

PACE OF FALL FIELD WORK ACCELERATES

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 78 p 1 WA

[Text] Field work finally became more active during the first days of October. However, the three-week lag which has persisted in the growth and maturing of plants is still evident. Harvesting equipment cannot work at full capacity everywhere. The rain which followed a prolonged drought has benefited fall work, even though it postponed it temporarily. The rain made pre-seeding work easier, and helped in sugar beet and potato gathering. Several farms have begun harvesting their early-ripening corn. Although its moisture content is high, it can be stored after drying. Of the nearly 300,000 hectares of corn, 10 percent had been stored by the end of last week. Harvesting of silo corn has progressed: Reports reveal that 85 percent of the area sown with this crop have been harvested so far. Potato picking is progressing well. So far 80 percent of the growing area has been harvested. By the end of the week one quarter of the area planted with sugar beet had been harvested. The sugar content of the beets is substantially higher than last year.

Harvesting of sunflower, which is important to the vegetable oil industry, continues to be slow, because the plants have matured late. So far 40 percent of the sunflower has been cut and threshed. Fruit picking has reached its final stages: 70 percent of fall-ripening apples, pears and plums have been picked. Fifty-five percent of the vegetables have been gathered in. Earlier, preparations for seeding were impeded by the drought; now they are being delayed by the lag in harvesting. It is for this reason that some fields harvested in summer and not originally intended for fall crops have been reclassified and are now being readied for seeding. Sowing of coleseed, grown on a relatively small area, has been completed. Barley is the first of the fall crops to be sown. It is to be grown on 116,000 hectares this fall, 80 percent of which have been sown with this crop. Work should be progressing more rapidly. The optimum time for sowing wheat is at hand. Plans call for sowing this important bread grain on somewhat more than 300,000 hectares this fall. So far 15 percent has been sown. Farms on sandy soil have sown 75 percent of the rye which is to be grown on only 70,000 hectares this year. Deep plowing has been completed on one quarter of the area where this work must be done. The pace of fall work is not hampered appreciably by the lack of machines, materials or implements. There is no shortage of fuel; however, the demand for phosphorus-containing chemical fertilizer cannot be met.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS IN ROME

Meeting With Italian President

LD242041Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, Council of State chairman, paid a visit to the president of Italy, Sandro Pertini, in the Quirinale Palace. Stanislaw Trepczynski, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland in Rome, was present.

Meeting With Italian Prime Minister

LD242046Y Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 24 Oct, PAP--Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti today paid a visit to President of the Polish Council of State Henryk Jablonski at the Polish Embassy in Rome.

In the course of the meeting discussed were questions of cooperation between Poland and Italy. The sides voiced satisfaction over favourable implementation of the decisions made during the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek's visit to Italy. The two statesmen pointed to favourable development of relations between Poland and Italy and their peoples in all fields including economy and culture. They voiced a conviction that further, fruitful initiatives in various spheres of mutual relations will be undertaken also in future.

On behalf of Poland's highest authorities, Henryk Jablonski renewed the invitation for Giulio Andreotti to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Meeting With Cardinal Wyszynski

LD241814Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome--Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti today visited Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, at the Polish Embassy in the Italian capital. Current problems of Polish-Italian cooperation were discussed.

Also today, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, visited the Polish Embassy in Rome where he met Henryk Jablonski and members of the special Polish state mission who participated in the ceremony of the inauguration of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II.

Jablonski Returns

LD242242Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Henryk Jablonski returned to Warsaw this evening along with the persons who accompanied the chairman of the Council of State to the Vatican ceremonies.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON PAPAIOANNOU VISIT

AU2414152 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 78 p 4 AU

["Following AKEL Secretary General's Visit: Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), stayed in Poland on 18-21 October 1978.

On 20 October, E. Papaioannou met with PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek. E. Papaioannou also had a conversation with Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. Participating in the talks and meetings were Arkadiusz Laszewicz, Central Auditing Commission chairman, and Waclaw Piatkowski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department. E. Papaioannou also delivered a lecture to the teaching staff and students of the Higher School of Social Sciences.

While in Poland, E. Papaioannou visited Lodz Voivodship. There he met voivodship PZPR committee leaders and aktivs, representatives of the local administration, Cyprus students undergoing training in Poland, and inspected the Bonax haberdashery plant.

During the meeting and talks E. Papaioannou was familiarized with the PZPR activity and with prospects for the socioeconomic development of the Polish People's Republic. He also discussed some problems concerning the present international situation and the international communist and workers movement. E. Papaioannou appreciated the present achievements and directions of Poland's further development implemented in line with the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress and the second national PZPR Conference.

He also assured the PZPR and Poland of the gratitude of Cypriot Communists for their attitude toward Cyprus as voiced by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek at the solemn Sejm session in Warsaw on 21 July 1974, in the 20 July 1975 Polish Government statement, and repeatedly confirmed later.

E. Papaioannou informed PZPR representatives about the achievements, tasks, forms and working methods of Cypriot Communists, and about the state of implementing the 14th AKEL Congress decisions.

The PZPR entertains deep respect for the inflexible and principled struggle waged by Cypriot Communists to restore the unity and independence of Cyprus, to remove from its territory all foreign troops and military bases, to guarantee a neutral state existence for the island, to insure the vital interests of the island's working masses and respect for their rights and civic freedoms, to consolidate the united front of progressive and democratic forces, and to enable the two societies inhabiting Cyprus, the Greek and the Turkish, to solve their common problems by direct talks without outside interference.

Both parties confirmed their determination to consolidate the process of international detente which provides indispensable conditions for the peaceful existence and development of Europe and the world.

Recent favorable changes in the international disposition of forces are auspicious for intensifying this process. This is primarily due to the peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist states which, loyal to the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with various socioeconomic systems, support the natural aspirations of peoples for universal political detente based on military detente, and for a lasting domestic peace.

Both parties appreciate the significance of the CSCE Final Act and the Belgrade meeting for shaping a peaceful political climate in Europe. [paragraph continues]

They support the complete inplementation of the Final Act. Both parties consider it necessary to continue efforts aimed at a just solution of the Cyprus problem in line with UN recommendations.

The PZPR and the AKEL support terminating the state of tension in the Middle East, Israeli withdrawal from the seized Arab territories, the right of the Palestinian people to a state of their own, and security guarantees for all states in that region. They also recognize the urgent need to intensify the search for ways leading to arms limitation and disarmament, to the prevention of the production of neutron and other types of new weapons.

Both parties expressed satisfaction at the state of Polish-Cypriot relations and stated that their development served the interests of both Poland and Cyprus. Both parties strongly emphasize the need to consolidate the unity of the international communist and workers movement in the spirit of the principles of proletarian internationalism and of respect for each party's equality and independence.

A great contribution toward strengthening this unity was made by the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers Parties. Both parties confirmed their determination to cooperate with other fraternal parties to fully implement its decisions.

The PZPR and AKEL stated their satisfaction over the favorable development of cooperation between the two parties, recognizing that its development and enriching with new forms and contents was in the interests of the Polish and the Cypriot working people, and that it strengthened cohesion in the international communist and workers movement.

The talks and meetings were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, as well as of full coincidence of views on all issues of interest for both sides.

Warsaw, October 1978.

GIEREK RECEIVES EDITOR OF PROBLEMS OF PEACE, SOCIALISM

LD242237Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, received Konstantin Zarodov, chief editor of the monthly PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, today. Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting.

During the conversation Konstantin Zarodov spoke about the activity of the monthly, which for 20 years has been serving the ideal of popularization of Marxism-Leninism and has been a medium for the exchange of experience among communist and workers parties.

Edward Gierek cordially congratulated the international editorial team on the occasion of the monthly's jubilee. He stressed that the PZPR, acting consistently to consolidate internationalist solidarity of the communist and workers movement and the union of all forces of peace, progress and democracy, highly appreciates and supports the activities of problems of peace and socialism.

BABIUCH MEETS FRG'S BRUNO FRIEDRICH 19 OCT

AU231744Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--On 19 October PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Edward Babiuch received Bruno Friedrich, deputy chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag.

Problems concerning the expansion of the normalization process in Polish-FRG relations and cooperation between the PZPR club in the Sejm and the SPD parliamentary faction were discussed at the meeting.

A positive evaluation was given to the second Polish-FRG forum which ended in Olsztyn and which supported invigorating the normalization process in Polish-FRG relations on the basis of the 1970 agreement and the Final Act of the CSCE.

Participating in the meeting was Waclaw Piatkowski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

BABIUCH, ZANDAROWSKI IN DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST CONFERENCE

LD232300Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A conference of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties from the socialist countries opened in Budapest today. The conference deals with exchanges of views on party and social organization roles in the political system of socialism. The PZPR is represented by Edward Babiuch and Zdzislaw Zandarowski.

POLISH AUTHOR EXAMINES MEAT SUPPLIES, WARNS OF SHORTAGES

AU201330Y WARSAW ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Marek Holdakowski Article: "The Topical Problems of the Meat Market"]

[Text] THE ARTICLE BY MAREK HOLDAKOWSKI HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN ISSUE NO 10 OF THE IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKO [IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS] MONTHLY. IN VIEW OF THE TOPICALITY OF THE ISSUES AND OF THE READERS' INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT, WE REPRINT IT WITH INSIGNIFICANT ABRIDGEMENTS.

The current situation on the meat market is as follows: Meat supplies in the first half of 1978 were 3.6 percent larger than in the corresponding period last year. In the third quarter the supplies were 3.1 percent higher than in the same period last year. (Bear in mind that this minimum increase in meat supplies was distributed unequally among individual groups of voivodships). Consequently, these increases were minimal both from the point of view of needs insufficiently satisfied in past years and of the current increase in incomes, which exceeds 8 percent, or is 2.5 times higher than the possibilities for increasing meat supplies to the market.

The Present Situation

The social awareness [odczucie] of wrong has been intensified by a deterioration in the assortment of supplies, that is, by a minimum increase in beef and pork supplies by 2 percent, with a much higher increase in fowl supplies of nearly 20 percent (the index is 119 percent), by a decreased supply of high-quality cured pork products to the level of 8-10 percent (in 1974-75 this share was 15-20 percent). Awareness [odczucia] is also being increased by a certain substantive fact requiring an explanation and an unequivocal interpretation--namely the rather clear difference between the relatively high increase in purchases which can be observed in the countryside and the insignificant increase in supplies to the market. Indeed, in the first half of 1978 purchases of cattle for slaughter increased nearly 10 percent while supplies to the market increased slightly more than 3 percent. This configuration of indexes resulted from the fact that last year meat imports for marketing purposes totaled about 100,000 tons. However, there have been no such possibilities this year; the market has been supplied exclusively with national produce. Hence, last statistical year's supplies to the market, owing to imports, were relatively high, while this year the increase in supplies is smaller than that in purchases.

We are thus unable to keep up with the constantly growing demand for meat and meat products. The scope of progress possible in this sphere is small and hardly noticeable to society. Consistency in various operations and time are needed to attain a higher level. Without taking imports into account little can be done overnight. So our difficulties on the meat market will continue for some time.

Taking a longer-range view of the meat market: in 1971-77, meat purchases increased 60 percent, and the population's cash income nearly 2.5 times. Nonetheless, the level of prices on the meat market did not change in that entire time span. This resulted in growing subsidies to meat production and a growing demand for meat purchases. Despite the increase of supplies to the market in that period by 80 percent in clear excess of the increase in procurements, toward the end of the period, in 1975-77, adverse phenomena connected with lack of balance on the meat market significantly increased.

High rates of increase in the population's cash incomes in those 2 years (about 12 percent), during stagnation in meat supplies and unchanging meat prices, caused confusion on the meat market, as reflected in excessive meat purchases, in growing lines for meat and in great losses in time needed to obtain meat, as well as in increasing difficulty for working people in obtaining meat.

In the near future we will be unable to insure an increase in supplies on the meat market enabling us to approach conditions of balance. In 1971-75 the per capita meat consumption increased from 53 to 70 kilograms, or by 17 kilograms in 5 years. (Bear in mind that it was a leap formerly requiring as long as 2 decades to effect). However, the evaluation of the present agricultural production situation indicates that in the near future meat consumption will increase but little.

Conditions for Technical and Organizational Progress

Presently it is fundamentally important to accelerate structural, technological and organizational progress in meat trade. First we must continue trying to stimulate the development of livestock production and, second, we must intensify activity rationalizing the meat trade, concerning meat processing and trade organization.

As regards the first issue, the economy has purchased a record--for our conditions--amount of grain abroad. This guarantees continual fodder supplies to the producers. The purchasing prices of cattle for slaughter are raised periodically to insure profitability of stockbreeding production. Another such decision was adopted in June 1978. However, this also signifies that the gap between production costs and procurement prices and meat retail prices is expanding. Hence we need to slow down this process and primarily use meat more rationally.

The traditional approach to meat processing and trade is among the factors causing difficulties on the meat market. In addition to the price problem the following factor has emerged: In the 1971-75 period of the great increase in meat consumption, while trying to keep up with supplies, we failed to "complement" this increase with indispensable changes in techniques for dressing [rozbior], processing and organization and sales. Such changes could have been accompanied by measures in pricing, and these combined would have improved the structure of consumption, thus mitigating difficulties in the meat trade.

The efforts exerted in recent years--both in the capital city and in voivodships--to accelerate the rationalization of meat production and trade show significant reserves. Our experience suggests that these activities should be encouraged. Many voivodships have failed altogether either to take such steps or even to show any interest. The suggestion to expand the network of specialized meat stores now existing in some voivodships has been addressed on a larger scale, with the intention of gradually spreading them throughout the country principally for this reason.

The idea of expanding the network of delicatessen and mercantile stores [sklepy garmazeryjne i komercyjne] can be summarized as follows:

A--There will be a gradual increase in the number of these shops from 300 at present to about 450;

B--This year these shops will be assigned one-third of the total supply of better-quality meat and cured pork, amounting to about 8 percent of total meat production;

C--In individual voivodships these amounts will differ very significantly, depending on the level of incomes and meat consumption, the state of supplies, traditions and other social factors;

D--Sales in delicatessens should be expanded simultaneously with increase in production of the so-called dressing [rozbior] and meat processing in trade turnover, as well as with noticeable improvement in trade standards in meat and in trade efficiency and service standards. Delicatessen and mercantile stores must be noteworthy not only for prices but for being commercial centers offering new standards in every respect;

E--These principles should be adopted gradually and elastically along with continuing evaluation of their functioning and with contingent public acceptance of these forms of trade.

However, initial observations regarding the way these principles have been working locally indicate that interpretations of decisions adopted are not always correct. This particularly applies to practical interpretation of intentions behind these decisions.

Checks carried out in specialized meat stores make the following observations possible: Although these stores are clearly better supplied than others in the meat trade network in particular, their offerings are modest both in quality and selection. The state of supplies and possibilities for making a choice at individual centers are very uneven and in most cases unsatisfactory. In connection with this, the level of area and equipment utilization in these stores varies. The standard and efficiency of services at model [lustrowane] centers tend to be unsatisfactory, too. In this respect, they do not differ markedly from other stores in the meat trade network. Correct display of goods is practically nonexistent; the assortment of goods offered is poorly presented (for example, frequently there are no packaged articles). Most stores leave much to be desired as far as cleanliness and esthetics of premises and staff efficiency are concerned. There are generally no grounds to claim that the present way of running specialized stores offers a new socially appreciable value of the meat trade, a higher trade standard, or improvements in service efficiency, all of which should be in line with the development of meat sales at increased prices.

The decision which was expected to facilitate purchases and mitigate in part the lack of balance on the meat market through increasing the prices of a small part of meat supplies and to promote the rationalization of processing, improvement in turnover and in meat trade standards, has thus far been implemented too slowly, particularly as regards the latter.

This situation suggests certain conclusions concerning economic organizations and local authorities. Supplies to these centers and choice of goods must improve. The rule concerning gradual development of these trade forms must apply primarily to the number of stores planned for these forms and not to the supply of goods. The stores planned for this form of trade must be fully supplied. Hence, their proliferation should be more carefully correlated with supplies of high-quality meat and cured pork. Enterprises planned for these forms of trade must be carefully selected, taking into account their size, location, equipment and capability for improving trade standards in this sector of the market. While promoting these forms of trade, it is also necessary to improve the staff efficiency, cleanliness, esthetics and the state of sanitation in stores, as well as displays.

Direction of Long-Term Activity

These undertakings must stem from awareness that implementation of present decisions marks the beginning of the process of the "rationalization of dressing processing and improving meat turnover." Its further development, regarded not only as a means to mitigate troubles and tensions on the market but also as a natural necessity inherent in the process of modernizing the food industry, must take two fundamental directions: The first direction implies further maximum improvements in "dressing", packaging, parceling and other forms of improving meat and its byproducts in market turnover. Carcasses, large frozen pieces of meat in the store, as well as the proverbial axe as the only technical tool in meat sales, must be done away with. The second direction implies gradual differentiation of the network of stores trading in meat and shaping of the three future fundamental types of enterprises trading in meat.

The first type should consist of meat stores with full selections of well-"dressed" [rozebrane] meat, high standards of service and higher prices (a kind of meat delicatessen store). The second type, our present specialized stores should consist of standard stores offering other kinds of meat, fowl meat products and so forth, inferior in quality and at lower prices.

The third type will consist of general grocery stores trading in popular kinds of meat and meat products packaged in a standard way, as well as other kinds of foodstuffs, such as processed fish and fowl, semifinished or frozen products, grain and vegetable products, etc. While carrying out a "fast" trade in foodstuffs, such self-service stores are expected to offer some substitutes for foodstuffs, thus promoting rationalization of meat consumption.

In addition to these stores, development of the network of large consumer halls will also be developed combining features of the stores listed above (substitutes, a large choice, the streamlining and effective mitigating of possible accumulations in demand).

These long-term undertakings, particularly the strategic manner of thinking along the lines established for the meat market, obviously do not lessen the need to constantly seek possibilities for using meat in a thrifty, rational way.

Those tasks involving the structure of meat processing by industry and the development of the production of semifinished goods are timely. We should encourage our gastronomic resourcefulness and inventiveness in order to economize on meat. We should also make fuller use of other by-products such as blood and bones.

To promote stockbreeding and to make use of all fodder, material-technical and organizational reserves available, including those making market supplies dependent on the results of procurement, is the main direction to be continued. In all these matters use must be made of the good experiences achieved in voivodships. The mutual exchange and dissemination of these experiences is our common duty.

Vigor and a bold spirit must reign supreme in all matters concerning both the long-term model for the meat market and the current efforts to rationalize meat consumption. Awaiting an outside solution will not move matters forward. We must accept this point as our main escape from the present difficulties and must seek to implement this rule in daily practice.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES REPORT ON SOCIAL, WORKING CONDITIONS

LD2421447 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today examined another report on implementation of Politburo directives, the government Presidium, and the Presidium of the Central Trade Unions Council concerning further improvement of working conditions and social activity of enterprises. Recently the number of accidents at work has been reduced. The supervision and control of safety and labor hygiene has improved, and so has professional rehabilitation.

This results from general improvement in working conditions. However, a difficult situation still exists in old plants which have gone through long exploitation, and the production of some types of protective equipment has not reached satisfactory results. Social services' work in work enterprises is being improved. The management of funds is also improving. Help for young couples and pensioners is increasing, and outlays for cultural activity and for better spent holidays and children's camps are growing.

The Politburo has instructed the state administration and trade union branches to continue activity toward further improvement of safety and labor hygiene, and social conditions, particularly in old factories. Operation of the industrial health service should be further improved, and its preventive activity developed. Successful steps should be undertaken so that the social fund will better serve the needs of low-income families and large families. Particular care should be given to children of workers within social operations of enterprises, and also children and young people attending schools under enterprise patronage.

The need was stressed for intensive care and help for labor veterans by making use of enterprise social funds.

Next, the Politburo heard a report on steps taken in order to fully implement the hospital building plan between 1976 and 80. In many parts of the country from 1976-78, delays occured on hospital building sites. These were caused mainly by insufficient concentration on building and assembly work. The Politburo has recommended steps to be taken in order to catch up on the delays, and also to increase the rate of building hospital pavilions at the existing projects.

POLISH FARMERS CATCH UP ON AUTUMN FIELD WORK

LD202035Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Making use of all available ways and means, peasant and state farms have managed to catch up considerably on the backlog of autumn field work caused by the long rainy period. Despite difficult conditions and waterlogged soil, which meant that machines could not be used in many regions, winter cereals have been sown to date on an area of almost 4.5 million hectares. Almost 90 percent of potatoes have been harvested; more than half the beets, most of the corn and the third crop of hay. Fruitpicking is almost finished and vegetable harvesting has passed the half-way mark. The procurement of crops is going well. Reserves to supply the towns during the winter and spring are being collected.

SUCCESS OF PENSION PLAN FOR FARMERS REPORTED

LD202122Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The problem of retirement and old age pensions for more than 30,500 farmers has been solved over the past 9 months, thanks to the Pensions and Benefits Act being partially effected since 1 January 1978. Among this number about 18,000 persons handed their farms over to their successors, slightly fewer than 13,000 persons handed their farms over to the state. The number of benefits granted over the past few months has been steadily rising. More than 8,000 older farmers have had their old age or retirement rights granted in September alone. About 55,000 farmers will start receiving their old age or retirement pay checks this year.

BRIEFS

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--PAP--On 22 October Hushang Amir-Mokri, newly appointed Iranian ambassador to Poland, arrived in Warsaw. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 78 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S VISIT TO ROME ISSUED

AU202055Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 20 Oct, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu invited the Italian head of state to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, Alessandro Pertini evincing interest in paying this visit soonest possible, points out the joint communique on the official visit paid to Italy by Stefan Andrei at the invitation of his Italian opposite number, over October 19-20. Likewise, Stefan Andrei invited Arnaldo Forlani to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

During his visit, Stefan Andrei called on the president of the Italian Republic and on Giulio Andreotti, and conducted talks with the ministers for treasury and of foreign trade. The two ministers of foreign affairs effected a comprehensive exchange of views on the main international issues. They pointed out with satisfaction the similarity or the convergence of their views on the problems broached. They emphasized that it is particularly important for all states to observe in their international relations the rules of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, laid down also in the joint solemn declaration of Romania and Italy.

In this spirit they pointed to the necessity of intensified efforts with a view to fully implement all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

They also underlined the necessity for a serious and thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, with a view to actually encouraging the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meant to ensure a just and lasting peace, protected against any danger, to promote the fundamental rights, the economic and social progress, the welfare of all peoples.

The ministers underlined the importance Romania and Italy attach to the disarmament problem. Mentioning the importance of the decision taken during the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the two ministers expressed the wish for these decisions to give an efficient impulse to the solving of the problems in this domain and to open up favourable prospects to achieving a real disarmament.

The sides reiterated the necessity to continue the efforts for establishing a new, just, and equitable international economic order, so that underdevelopment be eradicated and the narrowing of the gaps between the developing countries and the industrialized ones be favoured. The next special session of the UN General Assembly of 1980 devoted to a new international economic order will acquire, in this context, an important role in establishing a development strategy worked out with the participation of all states, which should include the principles, directions and lines for eradicating underdevelopment.

Noting the existence of conflictual situations in the world which seriously endanger the peoples' peace and security, the two ministers of foreign affairs underlined that these problems should be solved exclusively by negotiations, with the direct participation of the countries involved, without foreign interference.

Wishing to contribute to overcoming the danger represented by the conflictual situations, as well as to the solving of the big problems facing mankind, the ministers of foreign affairs underscored that the two countries are determined to deepen the Romanian-Italian collaboration on an international plane.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, understanding and mutual esteem, traditionally characterizing the relations between the two countries. Broached were problems pertaining to the development of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Italian Republic, as well as the main aspects of the present-day international situation.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Italian relations, underlining the special importance for their evolution of the official visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Italy in May 1973.

On examining the concrete possibilities to broaden the Romanian-Italian collaboration in all domains, the two ministers expressed the willingness to further develop the relations between their countries, in the spirit of the joint solemn declaration signed in Rome, on May 22, 1973.

Reviewing the various aspects of the relations between Romania and Italy, the two ministers examined the evolution of the economic relations, pointing out with satisfaction their positive development and agreed on their expansion in the future.

They noted that, especially on a commercial plane, the mutual exchanges have regained in 1978 their previous dynamism characterized by substantial and permanent progress.

As to industrial collaboration, the sides appreciated that the present ventures of those under study are developing favourable and are [a] contribution to consolidating the bilateral relations.

Referring to the cultural relations and to the scientific and technological cooperation, the two ministers appreciated the fine prospects for their further development, inclusive by the promotion of the exchange of visits between the youth of the two countries, in the spirit of the declaration covenanted during the Romanian visit by the Italian prime minister, Giulio Andreotti.

LUMEA DISCUSSES INTER-BALKAN COOPERATION

AU231420Y Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 43/19 Oct 78 pp 18, 19 AU

[I. Madosa article: "Developing Inter-Balkan Cooperation--In the Interests of the Peoples in This Area"]

[Excerpt] There are many reasons for Romania--a socialist state in this area with good relations with all the other Balkan states--to have struggled and to continue to struggle to expand bilateral and multilateral cooperation in this area and to turn it into an of peace, understanding and neighborliness. "We continually act--President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed recently--to develop relations of cooperation with all the countries in the Balkans, proceeding from the need to turn this area, that has been so hard tried in the past, into an area of peaceful cooperation without nuclear weapons, an area in which each nation is able to develop freely and independently, without ever being the victim of any kind of aggression.

The Balkan countries interest in a new climate in this area and in developing peaceful relations among themselves has resulted in a number of incontestable changes and realities. As both socialist and capitalist states, members and nonmembers of military groupings or alliances, the Balkan countries have made the principles of peaceful coexistence and active cooperation among themselves one of their most important concerns. The result is a dynamic exchange of material and cultural values in this area and increasingly varied bilateral cooperation ventures.

Some of these major cooperation ventures--due to their particular importance--are the projects built by Romania in cooperation with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, as well as the various projects that are being achieved in cooperation with the other Balkan states. As a matter of fact, the determination to continue to expand and deepen Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation on the basis of what was agreed upon during the talks between the party-state leaders of the two countries was recently reiterated during the working visit of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to our country. Similar conclusions were recently drawn following other official visits in this area; which demonstrates once again the importance the Balkan peoples attach to developing their mutually advantageous cooperation in order to achieve a climate of friendship and neighborliness in this area.

Obviously, a new and particularly fruitful moment was experienced by inter-Balkan relations following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act--a document with a broad impact which also includes among its provisions the need to develop economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other types of cooperation at a subregional level in Europe. In keeping with these very desiderata, the first multilateral meeting in Europe was held in the Balkans at Greece's suggestion, devoted principally to the application of the norms and provisions adopted in Helsinki. On this occasion, the need for multiple cooperation in our area was given, we could say, particular emphasis and purpose.

The numerous suggestions and recommendations made in Athens by the representatives of the participating states--Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Romania and Turkey--are a constant source of inspiration for developing peaceful cooperation in the Balkans. However, in order to give this an appropriate, concrete shape, to insure a new dynamism in cooperation in our area, it is necessary to take firm measures to implement the above-mentioned initiatives to guarantee an organized continuity for the process begun nearly three years ago.

This is why, in hailing the initiatives aimed at holding another meeting on multilateral economic cooperation in the Balkans, Romania has also suggested the adoption of measures and initiatives aimed at creating bodies for multilateral cooperation in as many fields of common interest as possible. In our country's view, there are broad opportunities of inter-Balkan cooperation in such priority fields as transportation, energy, fighting environment pollution, prospecting and exploiting various deposits, the joint construction of economic projects, the creation of joint companies and cooperation in various markets; a fact which would undoubtedly open up new prospects for the progress of all countries in this area.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ANDREI

AU241957Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Oct, AGERPRES--Talks took place in Bucharest on Tuesday between the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and Burma's minister of foreign affairs, Brigadier General Myint Maung. Discussed were aspects of the current stage and the possibilities of promoting Romanian-Burmese relations in the economic, political, technical and cultural domains. Approached were also current international questions.

RCP DELEGATION ATTENDS BUDAPEST POLITICAL MEETING

AU241357Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of the secretaries for organizational matters of the central committees of the communist and workers parties from certain socialist countries began in Budapest yesterday.

The participants will exchange views and experience on the subject of the position and role of the communist and workers parties and of civic organizations in the political system of socialism.

The RCP delegation is headed by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, [secretary of the RCP Central Committee]. The meeting is also being attended by a representative of the editorial board of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

At the beginning of the meeting, the participants were greeted by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

RECTORS OF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' PARTY ACADEMIES MEET

AU241625Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A meeting of the rectors of party academies and higher schools from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, USSR and Vietnam began today at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy in Bucharest. The proceedings were opened by Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and rector and chairman of the leading council of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. For 3 days the participants will present reports and hold discussions on the following theme: The Scientific Leadership of the Socialist Society and Its Place in Education and Research. The participants will also exchange experience on the educational activity and scientific research carried out by the respective institutions.

ARMY DAY MARKED BY FESTIVE MEETINGS

Chinese Defense Ministry Meeting

AU232011Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 23 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 23 Oct, AGERPRES--The Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China organized a festive meeting at a great military unit marking the day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Hung Guo-sen [name as received], the political commissioner of the great unit, and Colonel Ioan Dubesteanu, Romanian military, air and naval attache in Peking, made speeches highlighting the significance of the event.

Bucharest Meeting

AU241956Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 24 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Oct, AGERPRES--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on Tuesday evening on the day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Participating in the meeting were Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Colonel General Ion Coman, minister of the national defence, George Homostean, minister of the interior. Present were also military attaches accredited in Bucharest.

Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defence, spoke of the significance of the event.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-YUGOSLAV EDUCATION CONVENTION--A convention was signed in Belgrade between the Romanian and Yugoslav governments on recognizing study certificates issued in the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 78 p 6 AU]

TITO MEETS WITH UK'S PRINCE CHARLES IN IGALO

LD241846Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, received His Royal Highness Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, at the Villa Galeb in Igalo today and had cordial talks with him.

On this occasion, Prince Charles communicated the warm greetings of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to the president.

On his part, President Tito sent his most cordial greetings to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed that the traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries were continuing to develop successfully. At the same time, there was an exchange of views on some current international issues.

Also present at the meeting were: Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Ilija Topalovski, chairman of the Yugoslav group at the inter-parliamentary union; and Berisalv Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic. Present on the British side were: Robert Farquharson, British ambassador to the SFRY; squadron leader David Checketts, his royal highness's private secretary and equerry; Sir Fitzroy Maclean; and Kenneth Scott, head of the Eastern Europe and Soviet department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Prince Charles was then President Tito's guest at a luncheon which, apart from the personalities present at the meeting, was also attended by Dr Sulejman Redzepagic, member of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and Zeljko Jeglic, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

USSR COMMERCE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

Macedonian-Soviet Trade Increasing

LD250132Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--Commodity trade between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Soviet Union is increasing despite existing problems. This was noted today during the talks held in Skopje between the delegations of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, headed by Boris Borisov, and the Macedonian Chamber of Economy, headed by Stevo Georgievski, president of the chamber.

Macedonia, on the basis of interstate agreements, exports to the USSR nonferrous metals and is interested in marketing more of these products, but the question of prices should be settled first. From the Soviet Union, Macedonia imports equipment for thermal power stations and an oil refinery, but, as was noted in the communique on the talks, the delivery of this equipment is habitually behind schedule, which is reflected in delays and higher building costs. A request was made to solve this matter as quickly as possible.

On the basis of an inter-state agreement, it was also envisioned that Macedonia should export $4 million worth of tobacco to the Soviet Union, but the agreed quantities are not being transported expeditiously. A request was made to solve this question as well as to examine the possibility for the production in Macedonia of cigarettes which meet Soviet requirements.

Being a major producer of high-quality agricultural produce, Macedonia is interested in exporting to the Soviet Union fresh and canned fruit and vegetables. Apart from this, the republic is particularly interested in involving Macedonian builders, who gained valuable experience after the Skopje earthquake, in construction projects in the Soviet Union.

SFRY-USSR Trade Agreement Signed

LD241944Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct, TANJUG--An agreement on further development of cooperation between the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry was signed here today by their respective presidents, Ilija Vakic and Boris Borisov. Borisov is on a week-long visit to Yugoslavia at Vakic's invitation.

During the talks which preceded the signing of the agreement, Vakic said he felt confident that the two countries' trade during the 1976-1980 period would reach the planned level of 14.2 billion dollars. He was pleased to be able to note the increased presence of technical, financial and industrial cooperation among the various forms of cooperation between economic organizations in the two countries.

Borisov expressed confidence that the limit set for this year's trade between the two countries--about 3 billion dollars--will be increased in later years of the current five-year period, because realistic possibilities for this exist. Contracts in trade between the two countries should play a vital part in realizing major arrangements, present and future, between their economies, the Soviet visitor pointed out.

In Yugoslavia, the delegation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has toured the constituent republics of Serbia and Macedonia. It is also scheduled to have talks in the republics of Croatia and Montenegro.

A feature of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation this year is balance exchange. About half the Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union are machines and equipment, ships, metal products, special equipment for nuclear power plants, and about 30 per cent consumer goods such as textiles, leather footwear, etc. Yugoslav imports from the Soviet Union include, apart from energy raw materials, also machine tools, passenger and freight vehicles, tractors, road-building machinery, mining equipment, products of electrical engineering, as well as iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products.

LCY HISTORICAL COMMISSION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU242145Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for the History of the LCY has returned from Moscow. At the invitation of the Marxism-Leninism institute attached to the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation had paid a visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was led by Dr Branko Pavicevic, president of the Montenegro Academy of Sciences and Arts, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro and member of the commission. [paragraph continues]

The delegation included Dr Dapco Zografski, university professor and member of the commission, and Djordje Momcilovic, secretary of the commission.

The delegation had talks with academician Yegorov, director of the Marxism-Leninism institute and member of the CPSU Central Committee, and scientific workers at the institute on the subject of cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav historians regarding the two parties parties' history and the exchange of historic documents.

It was noted with satisfaction that this cooperation has developed well.

The delegation expressed special thanks to the Soviet comrades for handing over very important documents on the Communist Party of Yugoslavia that have been kept in the central Soviet archives attached to the CPSU Central Committee. Without these documents, it would be difficult to illuminate an important period of the revolutionary activities of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

TANJUG NOTES 'FAILURE' OF GROMYKO-VANCE TALKS

LD232126Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TANJUG--The Soviet Union and the United States have failed here in Moscow to reach agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms. The two-day talks ended today without any results, promising that only lesser issues now remain to be negotiated.

Commenting today on the talks between the two delegations, headed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, well-informed quarters said, thinking of Vance and his team, that the "mission has failed." Such a negative assessment is clearly due to the failed expectations that work on the long-prepared agreement would at last be completed or, at least, most of the open issues agreed on.

The Moscow talks are officially assessed as "advantageous and constructive," which is taken to confirm the reported great effort invested during the two-day talks to lessen differences. However, the lessening of differences alone is not sufficient to consider notable headway as having been made. The SALT-II negotiations will continue, it has been officially confirmed.

SUNDIC VIEWS VANCE TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, GROMYKO

LD242152Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our Foreign political commentary: After Cyrus Vance's talks with Leonid Brezhnev and Andrey Gromyko in Moscow, what is the basic cause of the absence of an agreement on missiles under so-called SALT-II? Milika Sundic says:

Before the now completed visit to Moscow by Cyrus Vance and Carter's decision on partial production of the neutron bomb, the view was often expressed both on the Soviet and the U.S. sides that the SALT agreement was 95-percent complete. However, Vance and Gromyko did not succeed in overcoming the remaining 5 percent, though they parted convinced that their talks had been useful and constructive. The agreement on missiles is, then, not yet complete and no new meeting between the two ministers was arranged. Consequently, one cannot speak about a meeting between the two countries' leaders, Carter and Brezhnev.

Instead of returning with an agreement on SALT-II, Vance is returning to Washington with Brezhnevs' message to Carter.

No one, except the participants in the talks, knows what this message contains, but it is logical to assume that the first official reactions on both sides will indicate the extent of the progress and what remains to be resolved.

At a dinner in Moscow, Vance said that new ideas had been voiced during the talks by both the Soviet and the U.S. sides. This indicates that the talks were useful and constructive and that the two ministers' parting does not mean the abandonment of the efforts to reach agreement on missiles in the foreseeable future. Both sides seem to be eager to do so. What is not clear, however, is the amount of attention given during the Vance-Gromyko and Vance-Brezhnev talks to Carter's decision on the partial production of the neutron bomb. However, it may be stated with certainty that this theme could not be bypassed. It may even be asserted that Carter's decision made Vance's mission considerably more difficult and that it considerably influenced the course and outcome of the talks in Moscow. Let us recall that the Moscow press reacted very sharply to President Carter's decision, which it assessed as blackmail. This kind of reaction did not surprise anyone, least of all the United States, which had been well aware of the Soviet position on the neutron bomb.

According to this, Vance is returning to Washington without an agreement on SALT-II not because it was impossible to overcome the remaining 5 percent of the problems, but because mistrust between the two superpowers is still so great as to make any serious progress toward disarmament impossible.

With his decision on the partial production of the neutron bomb, President Carter deepened the existing mistrust between the two powers, and if he wishes to make any change in this respect he will have to make some concessions which would make it possible to sign the SALT agreement. If Vance at least hinted at the possibility of such concessions, it will not be necessary to wait a long time for a new meeting between the two ministers.

The agreement on SALT-II, as a step toward limiting strategic nuclear weapons, has for a long time now not meant what it would have meant if it had been reached at the right time. If it had been signed earlier and if relations between the two super powers had not grown as cool as they are now, it is likely that Carter would not have decided on the production of the neutron bomb. However, the fact that the SALT-II agreement is considered to have been overtaken from the military point of view does not mean at all that such a step would not be useful. It would, above all, contribute to the improved atmosphere in relations between the two superpowers and would in that way make it possible to achieve more in the field of disarmament.

A step forward, then, cannot be made if there is no mutual trust. It goes without saying that if the world is allowed to hope for a better future, mutual trust between the superpowers alone is not sufficient. The world should also be able to trust them. Without this, stable and lasting peace does not and cannot exist.

PRC AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMBINES TO BE BASED ON YUGOSLAV MODEL

AU2421302Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Peking, 19 October--Preparations are underway in China for the rapid construction of six large industrial-agricultural combines patterned after the organizational and technological model of the Belgrade agro-industrial combine.

Such combines, which constitute a turning point in Chinese agricultural policy, will be constructed in the vicinity of Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin, in the Heilungkiang and Liaoning provinces and in the Sinkiang Autonomous Region.

The "model" of the Yugoslav industrial-agricultural combines has attracted the attention of the Chinese experts and politicians, especially after Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to the Belgrade combine. Chinese experts stayed in that combine for several days and studied its organization and technological process.

The decision to set up industrial-agricultural combines in China is a significant step forward in the modernization of agricultural production. It is part of the process of changing the economic policy of China.

The Chinese press now supports a more modern organization of agriculture and a greater use of material incentives through a consistent application of remuneration according to work output. A PEOPLE'S DAILY article devoted to the methods of remuneration in agriculture has criticized certain provisions in the famous "Tachai Brigade," which has been the often-stressed "model" of Chinese agriculture. "We must adopt the revolutionary spirit of Tachai, but not its specific provisions," PEOPLE'S DAILY says.

SFRY-CSSR COOPERATION IN ENGINEERING DISCUSSED IN BELGRADE

AU2417102Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Summary] "Economic relations between Yugoslavia and the CSSR can be considerably advanced in the coming period by expanding cooperation in the automobile industry, the production of tractors, electronics, in developing long-term cooperation in the field of machine tools production, building machines, metallurgy and chemicals. This was pointed out yesterday at a meeting between Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering."

This year, trade between the two countries is expected to reach about $740 million. Industrial cooperation has increased trade by about 35 percent. Yugoslav and Czechoslovak organizations have concluded 26 agreements on production cooperation, 20 of which are in the field of engineering.

Pavol Bahyl said that Czechoslovakia will present a list of goods and areas in which it is interested in expanding cooperation. "It is interested in using our capacities for cold rolled strip, in importing compressed air containers used in the production of trucks, brake linings, glass products for engineering, rubber and textiles." Yugoslavia will prepare a similar list of goods in which it is interested.

DOLANC RECEIVES PCF POLITBURO MEMBER MAXIME GREMETZ

LD241518Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct, TANJUG--Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc received Politbureau member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Maxime Gremetz today, prior to his departure for Paris. In a friendly and cordial talk, Dolanc and Gremetz discussed cooperation between the two parties, noting the need for its swifter and better promotion.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD250126Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The current trends in the economy are basically positive and give rise to satisfaction, all the more so as they have been achieved under conditions created by unfavorable trends in a considerable part of the world economy. However, the development of the economy is still insufficient regarding the qualitative factors of economic activity, and certain developments which jeopardize the attainment of the planned goals call for a change in development trends. The socialist alliance will support all actions and measures and will itself initiate activities which will contribute to the more rapid realization of our socioeconomic development.

This is one of the conclusions of today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, which, under the chairmanship of Todo Kurtovic, discussed socioeconomic developments in 1978 and the draft resolution for 1979. The session expressed satisfaction that the draft of the resolution had been presented as early as October.

In his introductory report, Marin Cetinic cited data illustrating positive trends in the economy this year. The entire economy's social product this year will be 6 percent higher than that of last year; industrial production will increase by 7.8 percent; employment in the social sector by 4.3 percent; labor productivity by 3.1 percent; real personal per capita incomes among the employed by 5 percent; and investing in basic assets by 11.1 percent.

Cetinic also spoke about shortcomings in economic activity, noting insufficient reproductive and accumulative capacity of the economy, the slow rate of growth of the economy's structure and labor productivity which was still low despite the increase in that sector. Cetinic also pointed out the high level of all forms of consumption and stressed that high investment activity was exceeding the limits of that which was thought possible. Speaking about losses in the economy, Cetinic said that the socialist alliance must resolutely strive to establish their causes, demanding the full accountability of all factors and preventing those who had been instrumental in creating losses from again occupying leading posts in the economy and in society. It is socially more beneficial, he added, to close down facilities which have for years been operating at a loss and to provide workers with appropriate employment.

Stressing that the country's foreign exchange was satisfactory, Cetinic recalled that the foreign trade balance of payments continued to cause anxiety and that this was due not to objective but also to subjective reasons. He also spoke about the policy of prices, stressing the need for the speedy adopting of the law on the system and policy of prices.

Dragomir Vojnic also spoke about the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy, noting the paradox that intensified investment activity coincides with the declining capacity of the organizations of associated labor in the economy.

As proposed by Todo Kurtovic, it was decided to acquaint the federal conference with today's discussion and it was noted that this is only the beginning of the socialist alliance's concrete political action in the spheres of socioeconomic relations.

Today's session also dealth with topical questions of territorial mobility of workers.

The presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference positively assessed the work done so far by Radio Yugoslavia, "Filmske Novosti" and "Juroslavenska Stvarnost," which were founded by the federal conference. The Presidium also noted that the entire function, editorial policy and social influence in these houses should express the interests and responsibilities of the provinces, the republics and the federation more than ever before.

Today's session also passed a decision on establishing the forms of activity of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and endorsed the proposals for the nomination of candidates for chairmen. Bozidar Dimitrijevic was elected chairman of the Coordination Committee for Solidarity Action; Dragan Rodic was elected chairman of the Committee for Social Savings Action; Obren Stisovic was elected chairman of the Committee for Aid to Liberation Movements and Victims of Imperialist Aggression; Halil Fejzulahu was elected chairman of the Commission for Citizens' Petitions and Complaints. Zoran Stankovic was elected chairman of the Commission for Administrative-Financial Affairs; and Nikola Burzan was elected chairman of the Committee for Information-Political Activity With Regard to Foreign Countries.

LC BASIC ORGANIZATION IN PROJEKTINVEST DISSOLVED

LD250716Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Pancevo--At its session today, the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina for Pancevo analyzed cadre policy, primarily the provision of grants and training for cadres in the associated labor organizations and other self-managing organizations and communities. A report was presented on the collection of voluntary contributions for the construction of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School at Kumrovec, for which a total of 890,000 dinars has been collected so far in 118 basic League of Communists organizations in the municipality.

The conference delegates unanimously adopted a proposal by the municipal committee to dissolve the League of Communists' basic organization in Projektinvest. As is well known, communists in this work organization, and especially the responsible officials recently have behaved in a manner which deviates in many ways from our social practice and from the policy of the League of Communists. It was stressed at the conference that their attention had repeatedly been drawn to shortcomings. But, well-intentioned remarks were simply rejected. A drastic example of their disrespect for social norms was the building and distribution of several luxury flats, each with an area of 160 square meters, which were originally meant for the market but were later allocated to Projektinvest directors, who already had very comfortable flats.

The implementation of association in the construction field was very slow in Pancevo, and this activity, which proceeded in accordance with the adopted program in all the building enterprises in the area, was intentionally delayed and undermined in Projektinvest.

While Projektinvest did not operate at a loss, it is justifiable to ask whether its positive results were due to the work of the collective or to its position as an engineering-design organization. The average personal income last year amounted to 7,582 dinars, while director Ernest Vig received 17,018 dinars a month.

The conference delegates then set up a working group consisting of members of the municipal committee to examine the individual responsibility of the League of Communists' members in Projektinvest.

REPORT ON MEETING OF SERBIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD241504Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct, TANJUG--In the forthcoming period, the communists of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Serbia will concentrade their activity on a number of current problems. The focus of their activity, as stated at a Central Committee session of the League of Communists of Serbia, will be economic stability, the material situation of the working class, the development of self-management social-economic relations, the system of delegates, and the free exchange of labour, educational reform, and promotion of culture, scientific research and Marxist thought.

Noted on this occasion was the decisive role of associated labour in the functioning of the Yugoslav economic and political system. Associated labour cannot be the true protagonist of social and economic development if the channelling of resources and social-economic development remains in the hands of the state, it was underlined at the session.

Particularly underlined was the importance of greater momentum in the process of associating labour and integrating resources and more extensive initiatives by associated labour. Also emphasized was the need to consistently implement the policy of development for less developed regions and the Autonomous Province of (?Kosovo). [Words indistinct] attention was drawn at the session to attempts by certain individuals and groups to organize themselves as opposition.

These individuals and small groups--it was stated--are intent on damaging the reputation of the Yugoslav socialist, self-management and nonaligned community. However, it was stated at the session, since they have no support in their own country, among the workers and the people, they seek support abroad.

It was further stressed that the League of Communists will firmly block the effectiveness of any enemy and opposition action by constant effort to further development of self-management social relations.

At yesterday's session, following a comprehensive debate, coordination of the statute of the Serbian League of Communists with the statute of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was completed. In the new text, democratization of relations within the League of Communists is even more stressed. In this, the basic organizations of the League of Communists and each member are the immediate subjects in creating party policy.

CONGRESS OF MONTENEGRO TU FEDERATION OPENS IN TITOGRAD

LD250046Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--The Sixth Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Montenegro opened in the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Titograd today. During their 2-day work session, 390 delegates will assess the activity of this sociopolitical organization over the past 4-year period and determine its further tasks in the development of socio-economic relations and the political system.

After the adoption of the standing order and the agenda and the election of the working bodies of the congress, Emin Dobardzic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Montenegro, submitted a report on the tasks of the trade unions of the republic in the development of self-management socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management.

On behalf of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and all the councils of the trade union federations of the republics and the provinces, the congress was greeted by Djordje Lazic, secretary of the council of the trade union federation.

Respecting the recommendation of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, Lazic spoke without using a prepared text. In his view, the trade unions have in the recent period regained their prestige among the workers as a result of concrete actions taken to solve the basic problems of the working people. However, Lazic added, much remains to be done to improve the trade unions, especially their basic and municipal organizations. It is not our intention, he went on, to assume the functions of the workers and the working class in the realization of their rights to self-management, but we are duty-bound to help them achieve these rights more rapidly and express their interests as directly as possible.

During the morning discussion, delegates spoke in concrete terms about the different conditions of economic activity, anomalies in the system of distribution, insufficient involvement of the trade unions in the protection of the workers' rights to self-management and other questions which must be solved by the trade unions themselves through dedicated work in the next period.

Bozidar Gazivoda provided data showing that personal income in power distribution is more than twice as high as that in the textile industry.

Milenko Radosevic, from the Titograd aluminum combine, spoke critically about the subjective shortcomings which were the primary reason that this largest producer of aluminum had operated at a loss for several years now.

The congress will resume work in the afternoon.

Shortcomings in Economy Criticized

LD250100Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--Speakers in the discussion at the afternoon plenary session of the Sixth Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Montenegro called for the more consistent involvement of trade unions in the settling of questions of vital interest to all the working people.

This primarily concerns improvement in the living and work conditions for the workers as a prerequisite for better and more profitable economic activity.

A large number of delegates, citing examples from their own work organizations, demanded the adoption of concrete measures aimed at eliminating subjective shortcomings from economic activity, which were often the basic cause of numerous difficulties in a considerable part of the Montenegro economy. This primarily concerns low productivity, the loss of a considerable amount of work hours due to absenteeism, negligence, high operational costs and numerous deformations in the field of distribution of income and in personal incomes. There are numerous examples of personal incomes which are based more on the type of work involved than on the amount of work done.

Examples were given according to which the earnings of those employed in the field of power distribution and in a number of municipal self-interest communities were twice as high as those in the textile industry. Since earnings in social activities continue to be considerably higher than those in production organizations, specialists are leaving the economic organizations, especially those operating at a loss, which is making the already unenviable position of the latter even more difficult.

During the discussion, delegates voiced numerous criticisms of shortcomings in the implementation of the policy of housing and of the slowness in dealing with workers' housing needs.

The congress will resume work tomorrow morning when it will elect the new leadership of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Montenegro and adopt congress documents.

SUBNOR CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN BUDVA; OFFICIALS ELECTED

AU241605Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Budva, 19 Oct--The Eighth Congress of the Federation of National War Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] has concluded its work in Budva. The congress amended the statute of the federation and conclusion "which, among other things, stress that the congress imposes the obligation on all its organizations and members to become even more active in the realization of socialist socioeconomic relations and socialist self-management, the strengthening and development of brotherhood and unity, the functioning of the sociopolitical system on delegate principles, a consistency in social accords and self-managing agreements, and an independent and nonalined international policy of Yugoslavia."

The new federal committee of the veterans federation met immediately after the conclusion of the congress. Kosta Nadj was reelected president of the veterans federation. Antun Biber, Janko Rudolf, Milan Krtolica, Ahmet Sehovic, Mito Dimitrievski, Valdo Scekic and Momcilo Dugalic were elected vice presidents, and Anton Turnher secretary general.

TANJUG REPORTS VISIT OF MINORITIES DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA

LD251218Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, 25 Oct, (from TANJUG correspondent Stjephan Vukusic)--A delegation of the new leadership of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN) has visited Austria at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. In addition to Vienna, the delegation stayed in Burgenland and Carinthia, where the Yugoslav Croatian and Slovene minorities live, on a fact-finding mission to report on the position there of the two minorities.

Talks between FUEN delegation-members and the Austrian federal chancellor struck certain new notes. Among other things, Dr Kreisky agreed that the ethnic groups act offers minimum legislation and that its review might be in order.

Burgenland Provincial Governor Kery said radio programmes in Croation might be introduced early next year when the provincial radio station is due to start operation.

In Carinthia, the FUEN delegation had a meeting with Provincial Governor Wagner and representatives of Carinthian Slovene organizations.

The outcome of the mission is not clear at the moment. Representatives of the Croatian and Slovene minorities are skeptical in view of their experience so far. Serious critical remarks have also been made to the effect that the visit was initiated by the Austrian Government in a bid to promote international recognition for its nationalities law which bypasses the state treaty provisions and is, therefore, strongly rejected by the Slovene and Croation minorities.

The visit certainly proved the problem of their position still open and requiring solution.

BRIEFS

GENERAL RETURNS FROM SUDAN--Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, has returned from a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which he visited as a quest of the armed forces of this friendly and nonalined country. During his visit to Sudan, where he led a military delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, General Matic also visited some units and institutions of the armed forces and had talks with his hosts. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

CEMA COUNCIL FOR MACHINE-BUILDING--The 77th session of the CEMA council for machine-building has ended at Bled with the signing of a protocol. All CEMA member-countries and a Yugoslav delegation, which attended the session on the basis of the agreement reached between the Federal Executive Council and CEMA in 1964, participated in the 5-day session. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PHILIPPINES--Talks between a Yugoslav and a Philippine delegation on the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation were held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade on 12-13 October. The Yugoslav delegation in these talks was led by Atanas Atanasitevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and the Philippine delegation by Francisco Badela, assistant minister of trade. The Philippine delegation was received yesterday by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade. Later, talks were held with Yugoslav businessmen at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Belgrade--Kole Casula, previously ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Brazil. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]